

REPORT

ON THE

Health of the County Borough of Wallasey,

FOR THE YEAR 1913,

BY

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MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CORPORATION
INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, AND
ADMINISTRATIVE TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

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Health, Hospital and Cemetery Committee

OF THE

WALLASEY TOWN COUNCIL

TO NOVEMBER 9TH, 1913.

Chairman :

MR. COUNCILLOR HAROLD COVENTRY, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :

MR. ALDERMAN BANKS, L.R.C.P.I.

MR. ALDERMAN BURROWS.

MR. ALDERMAN OLDERSHAW, M.D., J.P.

MR. ALDERMAN SCOTT.

Councillors :

MR. E. BRICK,

DR. J. McMILLAN,

MR. J. SHAW,

MR. J. URMSON,

MR. A. WRIGLEY, B.A.,

AND

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

(MR. ALDERMAN FRANCIS STOREY, J.P.).



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OFFICIALS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

T. W. NAYLOR BARLOW, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond).,
D.P.H. (Camb.); of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law,
*Medical Officer of Health and Administrative
Tuberculosis Officer.*

ROBERT DUNLOP BLACK FREW, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Tuberculosis Officer.

*HERBERT CLAUDIUS BASCOMBE,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

CHARLES HORSFALL SCOTT
*Meat Inspector, and Inspector under the Contagious Diseases
(Animals) Acts, 1885 and 1886.*

*ALBERT HENRY ORMESHER,
*THOMAS NICHOLSON CLEATOR,
*HIRAM THOMAS IRVING,
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors.

*JAMES MANSEL DAWKIN,
Shop Hours and Workshop Inspector.

*MISS ISABELLA BIRRELL,
*MISS ALICE BARWISE,
Lady Sanitary Inspectors.

T. R. HODGSON, M.A.,
Public Analyst.

JAMES TUDOR,
Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspector.

JOHN McNALLY,
Chief Clerk.

RICHARD C. THOMSON,
FRANK ALDRED,
Clerks.

NORMAN SQUIRE,
Junior Clerk.

*Holds a Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.



STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR 1913.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,408
Estimated Population, June, 1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,000
Population per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.35
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,936
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£510,108
One Penny in the £ yields for General District Purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,887
Number of Persons per house at time of 1911 census	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.64
Birth-rate per 1,000 living...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.4
Death-rate per 1,000 living	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.8
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Percentage of Uncertified Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Total Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
„ „ „ „ (under 1 year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Diarrhœa (including Enteritis) Mortality per 1,000 Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Phthisis Death-rate per 1,000 living	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.7
Respiratory Death-rate per 1,000 living (excluding Phthisis)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.1

Information required by the Local Government Board in Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health, and not included in the body of this Report.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

The Borough of Wallasey is a part of the Wirral Peninsula and itself forms a Peninsula, bounded by the River Mersey on the East, the Irish Sea on the North, Birkenhead and Wallasey Docks on the South and South-West, with a mile of flat land on the West between head of docks and sea. The ground rises from Seacombe in a back-bone along the middle of the district, reaching a height of 200 feet above the sea at New Brighton, affording splendid facilities for drainage East and West of this natural ridge. New red sandstone underlies all this district, at a variable depth, with pockets of alluvium, drift clay, gravel and marl.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

It is mainly a residential place, a large number of the inhabitants being engaged in business in Liverpool. Some large docks, forming part of the Port of Liverpool, are situated in the Borough. There are also in the district extensive Lairages, where imported sheep and cattle are killed. There is no occupation which would have any particular influence on the public health. With the exception of three large flour mills, no industries of any moment employing any large number of men are established in the Borough. Building operations, however, have in the last few years been very extensive.

The number of persons admitted from the parishes of Liscard, Poulton-cum-Seacombe, and Wallasey, to the Workhouse Infirmary and Sanatorium during the year ended December 31st, 1913, was 138, as compared with 269 the previous year.

The number of ordinary cases admitted to the Workhouse for the same period from the said Parishes was 134, as compared with 96 in the previous year.

Amount of Poor-Law Out-Relief paid in those Parishes, £2,556 8s., as compared with £2,718 12s. 3d. in the previous year.

GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

There are two General Hospitals in the Borough, but there are no Out-Patient Departments attached to them. There is, however, a Charitable Dispensary run in connection with one of them, the Medical Officer of which is also House Surgeon to the Hospital, sleeps on the premises, and sees the patients in a room provided by the Hospital. Those cases not able to attend as outdoor patients are visited by him at their own homes.

The number of patients treated at this Dispensary last year was: 15,923 out-patients, 768 in-patients. 3,572 visits were paid to the homes of patients.

DISINFECTION.

There are two steam disinfectors in use at Mill Lane Hospital for disinfecting infected bedding, clothing, etc.

The following Acts have been adopted by the Local Board, by the Urban District Council and by the Corporation, and are now in force within the Borough:—

1. The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889; adopted October 24th, 1889.
2. The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890; adopted December 4th, 1890.
3. The Public Libraries Acts; adopted March 3rd, 1898.
4. The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Part III.; adopted April 21st, 1898.
5. The Baths and Washhouses Acts; adopted February 7th, 1895.
6. Notification of Births Act, 1907; adopted 1911.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the Borough is partly from wells in new red sandstone, 320 to 900 feet deep, reinforced by a supply of 750,000 gallons per day from Lake Vyrnwy, upland surface water. No filtration is necessary. The service is a constant one, and the supply ample and pure. No contamination from lead has been discovered during the year.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The water-carriage system obtains throughout the Borough and the crude sewage is discharged into the Mersey below low water level.

The growth of Wallasey has been extremely rapid, with the result that most of the house drains are new, and have been constructed under modern bye-laws and strict supervision. All new house drains are subjected to a smoke test before being finally covered, while every year a large number of the drains of old houses are re-laid.

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.

There remain at present 539 single ashpits and 862 double ashpits. These are emptied on an average every five weeks by the employés of the Council. Their number is being steadily reduced. 1,695 ashpits have been abolished during the past 5 years and bins substituted. Bins are now required in all new property. These are emptied once a week, and the total number of bins is now 16,999. There are 12 cesspools in the outlying portions of the Borough; these are emptied fortnightly. There are 4 midden privies similarly situated, which are emptied monthly. There are 44 pails used as closets attached to summer camps, and these are emptied twice weekly from May to September.

The whole of the refuse from the above is taken to the Destructor and there burnt, with the exception of the cesspool, privy and pail closet refuse, which is usually required by local farmers as manure.

The total quantity of refuse delivered at the Destructor Works for the year ended 31st December, 1913, was 20,310 tons.

The cost of collection of refuse was £6,304. The cost of destroying refuse and disposing of clinker was £3,340.

SCAVENGING.

The work of Scavenging is carried out by the employes of the Corporation.

REFUSE DESTROYER.

1. A Manlove Alliott 12-cell natural draught Destructor, with Boulnois & Brodie's storage and charging trucks on tip, was installed in 1896. Capacity, 60 tons per day. Also a Jones' Fume Cremator of 4 cells; a 12 feet by 8 feet multitubular boiler, with chimney 160 feet high.
2. A 3-cell forced draught Heenan & Froude Destructor, with chimney 120 feet high, and water tube boiler, was installed in 1910. Capacity, 40 tons per day.

Cost of 1 and 2. Land, £1,500; buildings, £6,500; machinery, £12,000; total, £20,000.

Wards.

- No. 1—NEW BRIGHTON.
 „ 2—UPPER BRIGHTON.
 „ 3—NORTH LISCARD.
 „ 4—SOUTH LISCARD.
 „ 5—NORTH EGREMONT.
 „ 6—SOUTH EGREMONT.
 „ 7—NORTH SEACOMBE.
 „ 8—SOUTH SEACOMBE.
 „ 9—POULTON.
 „ 10—WALLASEY.

STATISTICS OF WARDS.

1913.

	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infant Mortality rate
No. 1 Ward.	14·3	12·2	67
„ 2 „	17·3	11·2	36
„ 3 „	18·2	11·2	67
„ 4 „	21·5	14·0	94
„ 5 „	16·9	11·8	126
„ 6 „	18·8	10·4	58
„ 7 „	29·0	12·9	116
„ 8 „	28·8	15·0	118
„ 9 „	36·3	11·6	69
„ 10 „	19·9	9·7	61

WHOLE BOROUGH.	{	BIRTH-RATE	...	...	...	...	22·4
		DEATH-RATE	...	...	...	...	11·8
		INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	...	...	...	...	80
		ESTIMATED POPULATION PER ACRE...	...	...	...	...	24·35

*Public Health Department,**February 16th, 1914.*

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Wallasey.*

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my sixth Annual Report on the health of the Borough, in compliance with the duty statutorily placed upon me.

The report contains the vital statistics for the year and details of the work carried out by my Department.

Incorporated in the Appendix to this Report will be found the Scheme for the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in this Borough under the Insurance Act, which has been approved by the Local Government Board.

It is worthy of note that the Birth-rate, which has progressively declined for many years, shows this year a slight increase, the first since 1909. The increase is, however, but 0.3 per 1,000 of population.

The mortality statistics are low, and on the whole are satisfactory. If the Registrar-General's estimate of the population had been taken (84,476) as the basis of calculation instead of our own estimate of 83,000, some of the rates would have been appreciably lower than even the record low rates of 1912.

I wish again to cordially acknowledge the assistance which has been rendered to me by the members of my Staff, and at the same time to thank the Members of the Council, and particularly the Members of the Health Committee, for the support and sympathetic consideration they have invariably extended to my proposals.

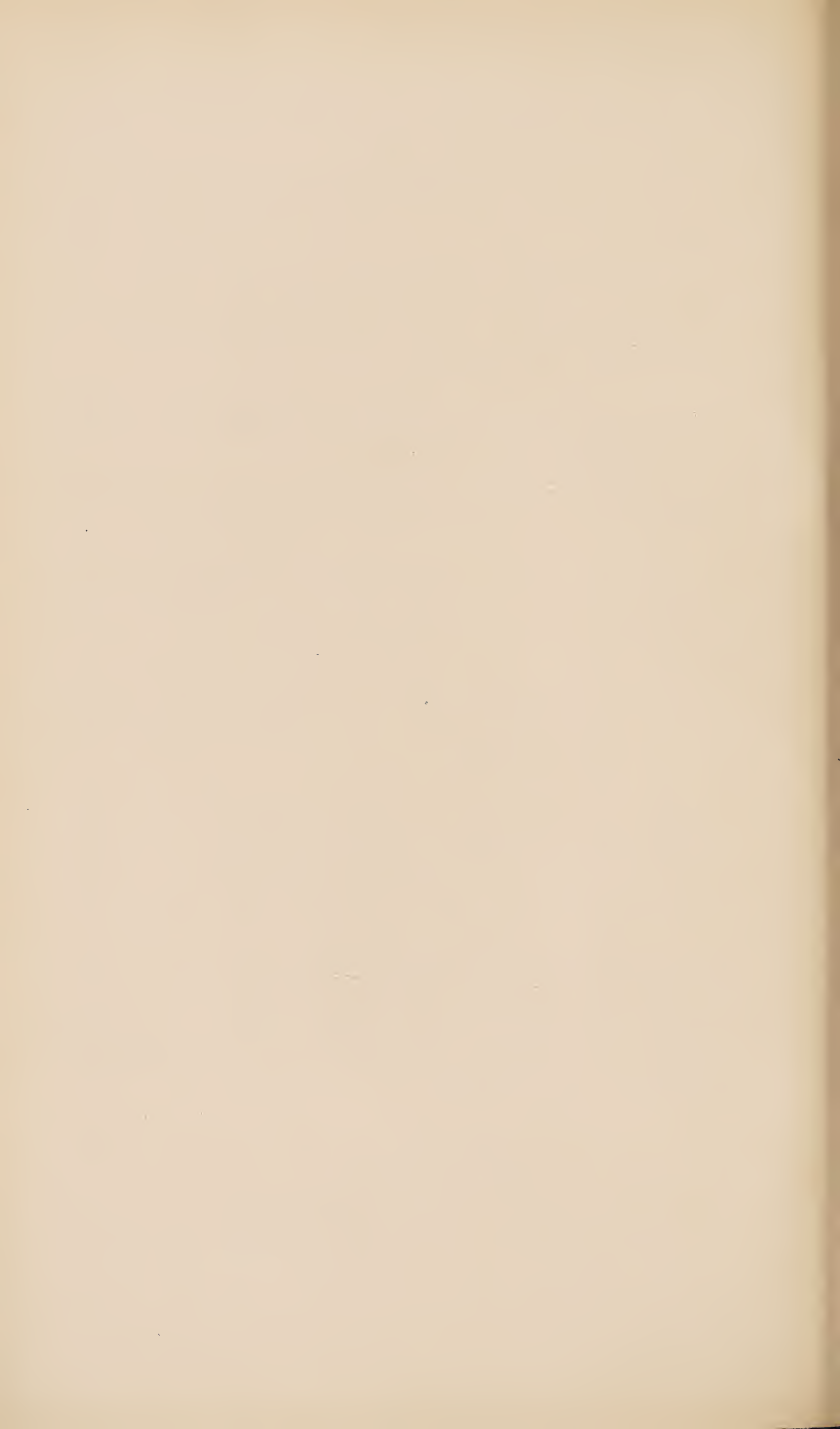
I am,

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. W. N. BARLOW,

Medical Officer of Health.



Part I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The estimated population of the County Borough of Wallasey at the middle of 1913 is 83,000. This estimate is less than that of the Registrar-General (84,476), which is based on the rate of increase in the last inter-censal period. My estimate has been arrived at by multiplying the number of inhabited houses taken from the rate books by the population per house which obtained at the time of the 1911 census, namely, 4.64. That the estimated population is approximately correct is shown by the fact that if the number of new houses since the census is multiplied by the average number of persons per house as shown by the census returns, and allowance is made for the natural increase in the population, the total to the middle of the year is about 83,000.

The population shown by the last four census returns has been as follows :

	Census 1881.	Census 1891.	Census 1901.	Census 1911.
Poulton-cum-Seacombe ...	7,640	14,900	20,749	30,566
Liscard	11,612	16,356	28,661	38,659
Wallasey	1,940	1,971	4,169	9,279
Entire District...	21,192	33,227	53,579	78,504

The following Table shows the number of new houses certified for habitation during the past ten years :—

1904	259	1909	630
1905	432	1910	739
1906	614	1911	600
1907	706	1912	417
1908	604	1913	410

The following Table shows the number of INHABITED HOUSES in the Borough for the last eight years:—

Year.	TOTALS.	Increase on Previous Year.
1906	13,816	1,907
1907	14,626	810
1908	15,224	598
1909	15,683	459
1910	16,242	559
1911	16,957	715
1912	17,522	565
1913	17,936	414

TABLE SHOWING THE POPULATION OF EACH WARD AT THE 1911 CENSUS, AND THE ESTIMATED POPULATION AT THE MIDDLE OF 1913.

Ward No.		1911. Census.	Estimated middle 1913.
1.	New Brighton Ward ...	7,871	8,400
2.	Upper Brighton Ward ...	7,706	8,100
3.	North Liscard Ward ...	7,767	8,200
4.	South Liscard Ward ...	7,755	7,900
5.	North Egremont Ward ...	5,923	6,100
6.	South Egremont Ward ...	9,089	9,200
7.	North Seacombe Ward ...	6,941	7,100
8.	South Seacombe Ward ...	7,874	8,200
9.	Poulton Ward ...	8,299	9,200
10.	Wallasey Ward ...	9,279	10,600
		78,504	83,000

The population per Ward is estimated in the same way as the total population, namely, by multiplying the number of inhabited houses by the population per house at the time of the census, and making allowance for the natural increase.

Births.

The Births during the year numbered 1,863 (958 males and 905 females), giving a Birth-rate of 22·4 per 1,000, compared with 23·9 for the whole of England and Wales. The Births were distributed in the Wards as follows:—

Ward 1—New Brighton ...	120	Ward 6—South Egremont ...	173
„ 2—Upper Brighton ...	140	„ 7—North Seacombe ...	206
„ 3—North Liscard ...	149	„ 8—South Seacombe ...	236
„ 4—South Liscard ...	170	„ 9—Poulton ...	334
„ 5—North Egremont... ..	103	„ 10—Wallasey ...	211

(Registered elsewhere, 21).

Chart shewing BIRTH RATES of Wallasey for the last 20 years.

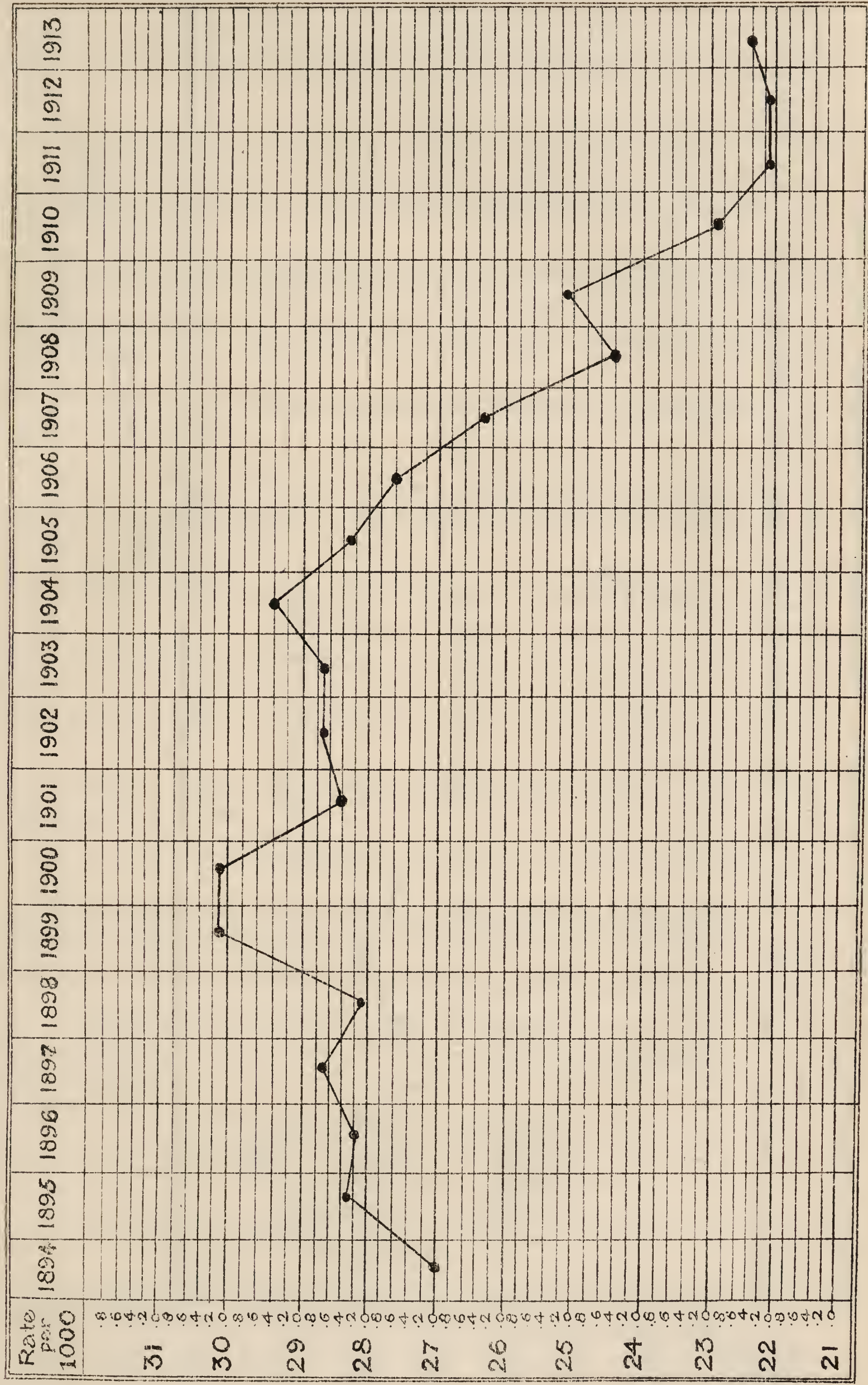
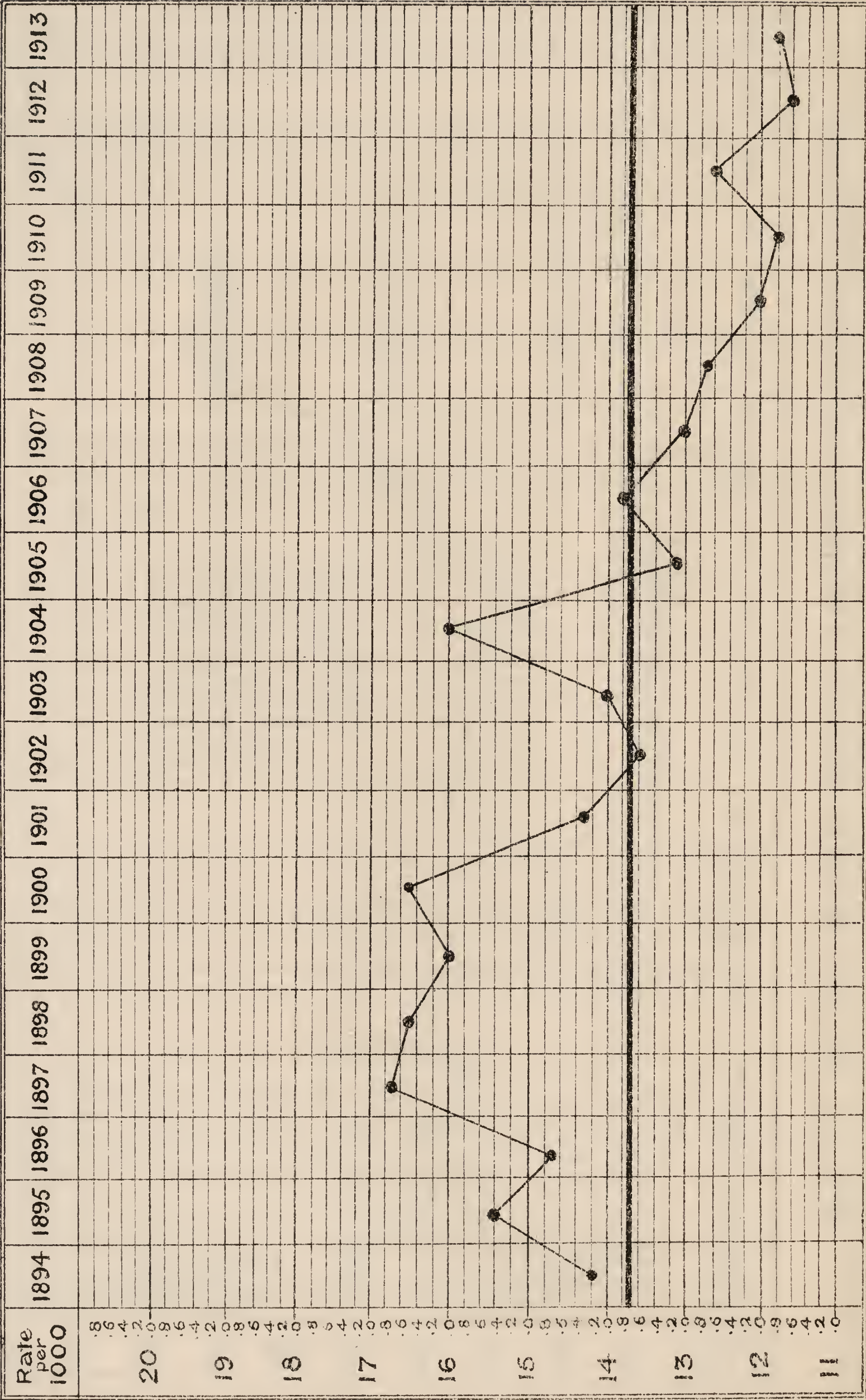


Chart shewing DEATH RATES of Wallasey for the past 20 years.



The Births in the Wards do not include 21 children belonging to the district but registered elsewhere, 16 of which were illegitimate.

Particulars as to name and address of mother are not given by the Registrar-General when transferring these births; merely the number and sexes are stated. Hence they cannot be allocated to the Wards.

The illegitimate births number 68, equal to 3·6 per cent. of the total births.

The following Table shows the natural increase of population, that is, the excess in the number of births over deaths in the different Wards:—

Ward No.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1 ...	120	103	17
2 ...	140	91	49
3 ..	149	92	57
4 ...	170	111	59
5 ..	103	72	31
6 ...	173	96	77
7 ...	206	92	114
8 ...	236	123	113
9 ...	334	107	227
10 ...	211	103	108
Registered elsewhere	21	...	21
	1,863	990	873

The transferable deaths in this Table are allocated to the Wards to which they belong, particulars as to home addresses being given by the Registrar-General at time of transfer.

A comparison of the Birth-Rate of Wallasey for the past four quinquennial periods and for the triennial period 1911-13 is interesting.

For the period	1891-1895	it was	29·50.
„	1896-1900	„	29·08.
„	1901-1905	„	28·72.
„	1906-1910	„	25·27.
„	1911-1913	„	22·2.

Deaths.

In 1910 the Registrar-General made arrangements whereby *all* deaths of residents, wherever they occurred outside the Borough, should be included in the list of deaths

belonging to the Borough, whereas formerly only those dying in public institutions outside the Borough were so transferred. Many of these people have not lived in Wallasey for several years, and the only evidence of their having lived here at all is that an address in this district was given as the place where they had slept on the day before their admission to the institution where the death took place. 21 of these occurred in asylums, 13 in various parts of England and Wales, and 2 in sanatoria. On the other hand, all deaths of visitors occurring in the Borough have been transferred to the district where they lived. It is thus now possible to give a more accurate death-rate than formerly.

The total number of deaths of people belonging to this Borough during 1913 was 970 (485 males and 485 females), equal to a death-rate of 11·8, compared with 11·6 in 1912, which was the lowest rate on record.

A comparison of the death-rate of Wallasey for the past four quinquennial periods and the triennial period 1911-13 is appended:—

For the period 1891-1895 it was				16·1
„	„	1896-1900	„	16·1
„	„	1901-1905	„	14·2
„	„	1906-1910	„	12·6
„	„	1911-1913	„	12·0

The deaths were distributed as follows in the Wards:—

Ward No.		No. of Deaths.		Rate per 1,000 of estimated population.	
1	101	...	12·2
2	90	...	11·2
3	91	...	11·2
4	110	...	14·0
5	70	...	11·8
6	93	...	10·4
7	92	...	12·9
8	117	...	15·0
9	106	...	11·6
10	100	...	9·7

65 Inquests were held, 42 of these being on residents and 23 on non-residents.

17 of the total deaths were those of illegitimate children, 14 of them being under 1 year of age; of these 6 died in the Workhouse.

The ages and causes of the illegitimate deaths under 1 year of age were as follows:—

13 days	...	...	...	...	Marasmus.
1 month	...	...	...	...	Marasmus.
3 months	...	...	...	...	Marasmus.
5 months	...	...	...	...	Marasmus.
11 months	...	...	...	...	Marasmus.
9 months	...	...	...	...	Tubercular-meningitis.
4 months	...	...	...	...	Convulsions.
6 months	...	...	...	...	Convulsions.
6 days	...	...	...	...	Broncho-pneumonia.
9 months	...	...	...	...	Gastro Enteritis.
2 months	...	...	...	...	Diarrhœa.
7 months	...	...	...	...	Diarrhœa.
7 days	...	...	...	...	Debility.
26 days	...	...	...	...	Congenital Debility.

As in former years several deaths, which were really those of illegitimate children, have been registered in the father's name, thus reducing the rate of illegitimate deaths.

Infant Mortality.

During the year 1913 the deaths of 150 children were recorded who had not at the time of their death reached the age of 1 year. This gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 80 per 1,000 births, compared with 76 in 1912, which was the lowest on record.

Let us examine the Table relating to infant mortality on page 98, and compare it with similar Tables of the last three years.

	1910	1911	1912	1913
1—Common Infectious Diseases caused	11 deaths	4 deaths	9 deaths	4 deaths
2—Diarrhœal Diseases caused	38 „	59 „	3 „	30 „
3—Wasting Diseases (including Pre-mature Birth, Atrophy and Marasmus) caused	32 „	67 „	62 „	49 „
4—Tuberculous Diseases caused	9 „	6 „	7 „	7 „
5—And other causes, including Respiratory Diseases, Convulsions and Overlying, caused	59 „	54 „	56 „	60 „
Including Bronchitis and Pneumonia		(20) „		

A glance at the above Table shows that the slight increase in the rate of infant mortality is due to the increase in the deaths from diarrhœal diseases. This increase, in turn, is accounted for by the meteorological conditions which prevailed at the end of the summer. Hot, close, dry weather prevailed well into October, thus considerably prolonging the usual period in which diarrhœa is prevalent. The actual number of deaths from diarrhœal diseases under one year was 30. Seven of these occurred in August, 13 in September and 5 in October. The Wards specially concerned were Nos. 7, 8 and 9. There are no distinctive insanitary conditions in those Wards which could account for the special incidence of these particular diseases. Generally speaking, with the exception of part of No. 9, they are the portions of the Borough where the population is thickest, and they contain a considerable proportion of the poorer residents. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, although the rate is somewhat higher than that of the previous year, it is a gratifying fact that the rate is only 80 per 1,000 births, especially when, as will be seen by glancing at the table on Page 23, there were in 1899 no fewer than 241 deaths of children under 1 year in a population not very much greater than half of the present population; and so late as 1904 there were 265 such deaths.

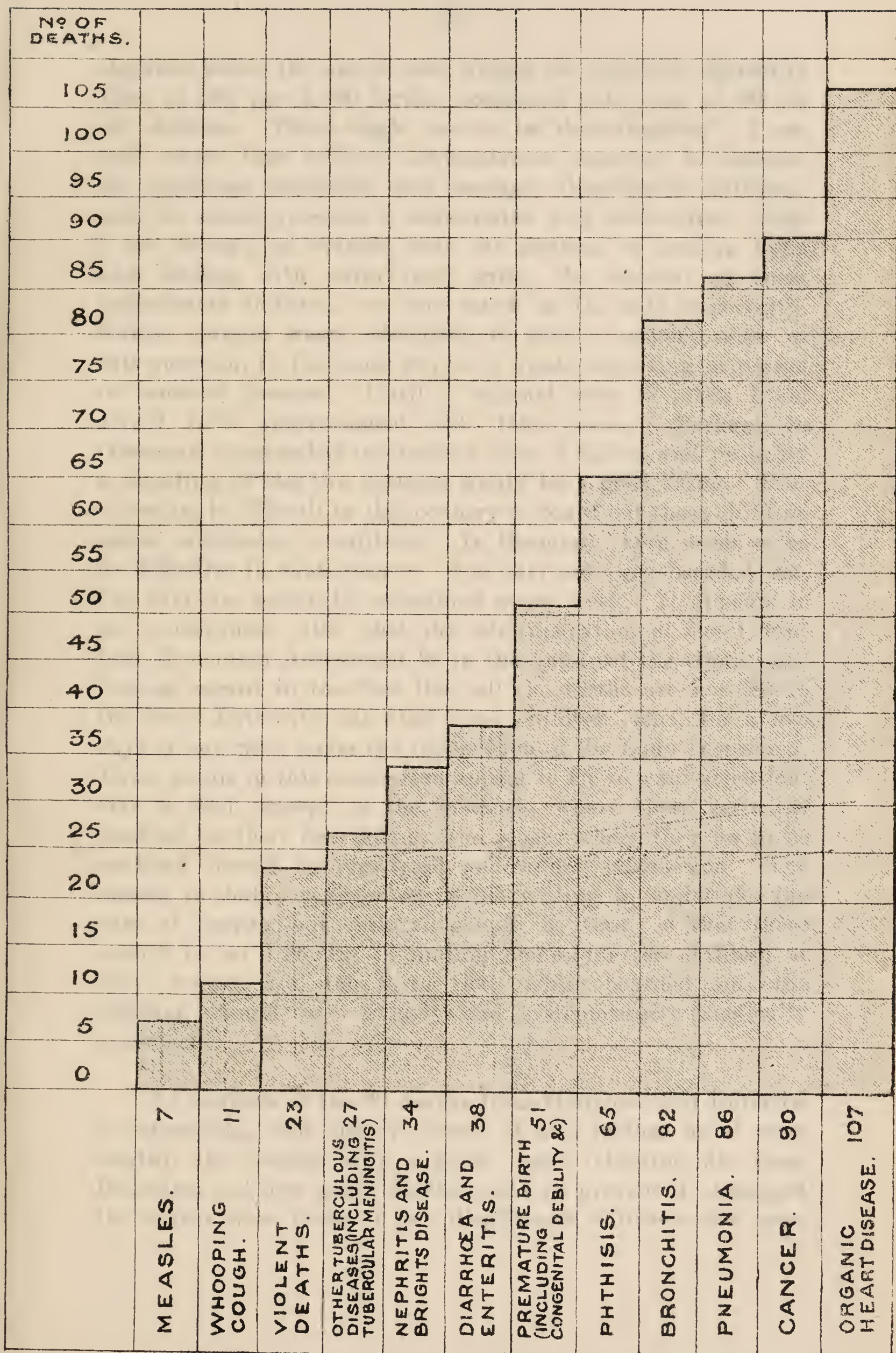
In four out of the last five years the Infant Mortality Rate has been considerably below 100, while with one exception, in every year before 1909 it was considerably above 100. These figures represent an enormous saving of child life.

It is interesting to note, too, that not only is the saving of life affected up to the age of one year but in children up to the age of 5.

An examination of the deaths of illegitimate children, however, is not so satisfactory.

In 1913 there were 68 illegitimate births (16 of which occurred outside the district), and 14 deaths of illegitimate

COMPARATIVE VIEW of TWELVE of the PRINCIPAL CAUSES of DEATH in WALLASEY during 1913.



DEATH IN WALLASEY during 1913.
 OF TWELVE OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES.
 COMPARATIVE VIEW



children below the age of one, giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 206 per 1,000 births, compared with that of 80 for all children. There ought not to be this disparity. I am well aware that various circumstances conspire to increase the alarming mortality rate amongst illegitimate children, and the whole question is surrounded with difficulties. Still I am strongly of opinion that our methods of looking upon and dealing with unfortunate girls, the mothers of these unfortunate children, err very much on the side of severity. Public opinion wants educating to take a rational view of this question, in the same way as it wants educating in regard to venereal diseases. Until a rational view is taken I am afraid little improvement will take place. Perhaps in Germany a somewhat too lenient view is taken, and probably a blending of the two systems would be a good thing. It is exceedingly difficult in this country to board out these children under satisfactory conditions. In Germany there seems to be no difficulty in that respect. Not only are they boarded out, but they are medically examined every week. It appears to me unfortunate, also, that the administration of the Infant Life Protection Act should be in the hands of the Guardians, having regard to the fact that all the births are notified to the local Authority and that these children come, for a few days at any rate, under the supervision of the Lady Inspectors. Three points in this connection appear to me to want attention. One is that, except in the instances where these girls are confined at their own homes, the places where they go to be confined should be registered and under supervision. The second is that a register of people willing to undertake the care of boarded-out children should be kept, so that there should be no difficulty in finding homes for the children at short notice; and the third that, while boarded out, the children should be regularly and systematically medically examined.

An analysis of the 30 deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis is interesting, and clearly shows, if any further proof were needed, the reasons why a great many children die from Diarrhœa and how many deaths could be prevented. Amongst the deaths were those of two illegitimate children who were

boarded out and, of course, fed entirely by hand, at the same time needing the care which only a mother can bestow on her child. Of the 30 deaths, 25 were entirely hand fed at the time of death, and in 16 instances long-tube bottles were used. 4 children, one of whom was a twin, were partly breast fed. 1 child was entirely breast fed. This child only lived 19 days, which seems to suggest that it had some inherent weakness. 5 of the deaths were noted as of children puny and delicate from birth.

As regards the home conditions, these were described as "unsatisfactory" in 15 instances and as "satisfactory" in 15. By "unsatisfactory" is meant either that the parents drank, the house was dirty, or gross ignorance was displayed, and in some cases there was a combination of all three, whilst in one particular instance a note was made as to the prevalence of flies. Those described as "satisfactory" must not be taken to mean that the conditions in every case were ideal. "Satisfactory" would cover all the ground from, say, "fair" to "very good."

Enquiries were also made as to why the children were fed artificially. In 5 instances it was found that the mothers were unwilling to feed the child from the breast. In 14 they were unable from various causes to do so. and with regard to 6 no statement was made.

The Table below shows the Infant Mortality Rates in the Wards during 1912 and 1913.

WARDS.									
Per 1000 births.					Per 1000 births.				
1912. 1913.					1912. 1913.				
No. 1	...	73	...	67	No. 6	...	80	...	58
No. 2	...	68	...	36	No. 7	...	93	...	116
No. 3	..	53	...	67	No. 8	...	94	...	118
No. 4	...	116	...	94	No. 9	...	68	...	69
No. 5	...	100	...	126	No. 10	...	44	...	61

Too much importance cannot be attached to the comparison, since the figures dealt with are very small, and one or two extra births and deaths in any particular Ward will raise the rate appreciably.

Inquiries instituted in 1908 as to the causes and circumstances attending the deaths of all children under 1 year have been continued in 1913. 1,059 births were visited. At the time of the first visit 86 per cent. were fed entirely on the breast; 9 per cent. were bottle fed, 5 per cent. on breast and bottle. Of the deaths of children under 1 year (150 in number). 30 were breast-fed, 61 were bottle-fed, 26 were fed on breast and bottle, 9 were not fed at all, and particulars were not ascertained with regard to 24 of the deaths. It will thus be seen that nine times more children are breast-fed than are bottle-fed on the occasion of the first visit; the number of deaths of children fed otherwise than from the breast alone is, however, over 3 times as great as those entirely breast-fed. These figures are most striking. If it is necessary to offer any inducement to mothers anxious for the welfare of their children to feed them from the breast where possible, these figures ought to supply that inducement.

Year.	No. of Deaths of Infants under one year.	Per cent. of Total Deaths.	Rate of Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Deaths of Children under 5 Years.
1899	241	30.58	163	328
1900	208	24.18	132	276
1901	219	28.33	142	293
1902	172	22.84	108	242
1903	183	23.92	113	269
1904	265	30.04	157	385
1905	163	21.10	98	240
1906	201	24.39	117	304
1907	179	20.43	101	357
1908	176	19.42	101	284
1909	148	16.7	80	227
1910	149	16.7	86	252
1911	190	19.0	109	269
1912	138	13.4	77	215
1913	150	15.4	80	227

Details of Deaths under one year for the last 10 years, from those diseases most fatal to infants are given below:—

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Diarrhœa	50	29	55	14	12	5	10	46	1	15
Convulsions	24	9	14	15	10	14	10	10	10	12
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	31	15	26	30	21	27	30	20	22	31
*Enteritis	9	5	11	11	11	9	18	13	1	15
Premature Birth	32	29	17	36	39	27	19	38	29	18
Atrophy and Debility ...	44	21	21	26	25	20	3	16	24	23
Totals	190	108	145	132	118	102	90	143	87	114

*Includes Gastritis since 1906.

N.B.—In reading this table it should be remembered that the actual number of children born has progressively increased from 1902.

The Deaths of Children under 1 year in the four quarters were as follows:—

First Quarter ...	36	Third Quarter ...	41
Second Quarter ...	23	Fourth Quarter ...	50

The usual large increase in the Third Quarter is, again this year, conspicuous by its absence.

Infant and Child Mortality Rates per 1,000 Births, at age periods in Wallasey during 1913, compared with Rates for Triennial Period 1907-1910 for Wallasey, as shown in Table 1, Appendix 2, of Second Report on Child Mortality by Medical Officer of Local Government Board 1912-1913 (p. 393.)

	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births.	0 to 1 year.	1 to 5 years.	Under 1 week	Under 1 month	Under 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	Number of Births.
1907-10 ..	108 (in 1911)	92·0	55·4	18·1	32·3	48·4	17·4	26·2	7,063
1913.....	80	80·5	41·3	13·9	26·3	39·1	15·0	26·3	1,863

Deaths of Infants under One year of age in Wallasey during 1913 per 1000 Births, compared with Rates for Triennial Period 1907-1910 for Wallasey as shown in Table 2, Appendix 2, of Second Report on Child Mortality by Medical Officer of Local Government Board, 1912-1913 (p. 395.)

	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœal Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Congenital Defects.	Injury at Birth.	Want of Breast Milk.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Convulsions.	Bronchitis & Pneumonia.	Other Causes.
1907-10	2·1	4·1	11·3	17·1	4·8	0·1	0·6	10·4	6·0	6·9	15·3	13·3
1913.....	—	2·1	16·1	9·6	4·3	—	—	12·3	3·7	6·4	16·6	9·1

CHILD WELFARE WORK.

Notification of Births Act adopted 1911.

86 per cent. of all births registered during the year were previously notified (31 per cent. of these by doctors and 69 per cent. by midwives).

The Lady Inspectors visited 66 per cent. of the births, re-visits being paid in about 50 per cent. of the cases. The re-visits were made as often as the conditions rendered necessary; in some instances daily, in others weekly. Visits are not paid in those cases where a medical man is in attendance at the birth, except by request. In cases attended by midwives the Medical Officer of Health himself visits when, on a report from the Lady Inspectors, such visits are deemed necessary. A doctor attached to the local Dispensary, from which domiciliary visits are paid, notifies cases of Diarrhœa in the summer months, and his notifications are followed up by visits from the Lady Inspector. Several cases of Infantile Diarrhœa were reported. In August and September the permission of the Health Committee was obtained to use an unoccupied ward in the Isolation Hospital for the treatment of those infants whose home conditions were such as to seriously militate against their chances of recovery. 12 cases were admitted, all of which were severe cases. 3 deaths occurred among these very shortly after admission. It is more than probable that had the remaining cases been kept at home under the conditions which obtained on their removal, most, if not all, would have died. A Charitable Society exists in the Borough which provides mothers with medical assistance during childbirth. Cards indicating precautionary measures to be adopted in certain circumstances, and giving useful advice on the feeding of infants, are distributed by the Lady Inspectors in the cases visited by them. A meeting of the midwives of the Borough was called during the year by the Medical Officer of Health, who addressed those present on their work and on the feeding of infants. The summer of 1913 was hot and close; the re-visits of the Lady Inspectors were consequently made more frequently than at other times of the year.

TABLE SHOWING COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF VARIOUS NEIGHBOURING
TOWNS WITH WALLASEY.

NAME OF TOWN.	Population.	Gross Death Rate, 1913.	Death Rate cor- rected for Age and Sex Distri- bution.	Birth Rate, 1913.	Infan- tile Deaths per 1,000 Births.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.
BIRKENHEAD	135,740	14.9	...	28.7	117	1.2	1.5
BLACKBURN	133,931	15.8	17.1	21.7	147	0.65	0.24
BOLTON	183,879	15.7	17.0	21.7	142	0.83	1.81
BOOTLE	72,186	17.5	18.4	30.0	145	1.24	2.56
BURY	59,159	...	15.53	20.06	141	1.01	1.64
CREWE	45,652	11.6	12.13	22.14	103	0.54	0.63
LIVERPOOL	756,553	18.0	18.6	29.8	132	1.5	2.19
OLDHAM	149,936	16.9	...	23.2	138	1.2	1.4
PRESTON ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SALFORD	234,975	16.3	18.0	26.2	143	1.4	1.9
ST. HELENS	99,460	18.96	20.44	32.16	155	1.00	3.74
STOCKPORT	112,480	16.93	16.64	23.17	145	1.40	1.82
WARRINGTON ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WIGAN	91,573	17.93	20.53	27.78	179	0.88	3.04
WALLASEY	83,000	11.8	12.2	22.4	81	0.7	0.8

TABLE SHOWING COMPARISON OF WALLASEY RATES WITH THOSE
FOR ENGLAND AND WALES AS A WHOLE, WITH THE 96
LARGE TOWNS (AMONG WHICH WALLASEY IS INCLUDED),
WITH THE 145 SMALLER TOWNS, AND WITH ENGLAND AND
WALES LESS THE 241 TOWNS.

	Annual rate per 1,000 living.			Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births.
	Births.	Deaths.		
		Crude.	standard- ized*	
ENGLAND AND WALES	23·9	13·7	13·4	109
96 GREAT TOWNS INCLUDING LONDON	25·1	14·3	14·7	116
145 SMALLER TOWNS	23·9	12·8	13·0	112
ENGLAND AND WALES, LESS THE 241 TOWNS	22·2	13·1	12·1	96
WALLASEY	22·4	11·8	12·2	80

* The standardized Death Rates (formerly called corrected death rates) are the rates which would have been recorded had the age and sex constitution of the populations of the several areas been identical with that of England and Wales as enumerated in 1901. A description of the method of standardising these death rates is to be found in the Registrar-General's Annual Report for 1911, page xxix.

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases during the past 10 Years.

DISEASE.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
TOTALS	172	77	137	63	105	60	90	105	57	70
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	—
Measles	32	1	13	6	27	13	15	5	19	7
Scarlet Fever	8	6	6	6	10	20	3	2	6	6
Diphtheria and Croup	12	10	12	7	8	9	4	16	9	5
Whooping Cough ...	42	2	15	13	21	0	19	5	15	11
Fever (Typhoid) ...	7	8	5	3	4	2	5	1	3	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	71	50	86	28	35	16	44	75	5	38
<i>Rate per 1,000</i> <i>of population</i>	3.01	1.31	1.38	0.93	1.40	0.77	1.13	1.33	0.7	0.8

Infectious Diseases.

Beyond a sharp outbreak of Scarlet Fever in the month of October there has been no special incidence of the notifiable diseases during the year. There were also, in the Spring of the year, more cases of Typhoid notified than has been usual in recent years, though the total number of notifications was only 19.

The following Table shows the number of Notifications of Infectious Diseases in the last 10 years:—

DISEASE.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Small-pox	6	...	...	...	1	...	7	10	1	...
Diphtheria	52	64	57	92	72	57	44	62	75	44
Membranous Croup ...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	39	53	28	45	32	32	32	42	28	21
Scarlet Fever	270	348	266	255	248	716	329	286	307	312
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid	39	61	65	31	34	18	14	24	16	19
Puerperal Fever ...	4	6	2	4	3	2	4	3	3	1
Phthisis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	176	158
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-Myelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	413	533	419	427	391	825	430	498	606	621

Tables showing the Notifications of Infectious Diseases in the Wards and in the four quarters of the year:—

NOTIFICATIONS IN THE WARDS.

Ward No.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Phthisis.	Non-Pul. Tubercu-losis.	TOTALS.
1	—	2	2	13	2	—	19	8	46
2	—	5	3	12	1	—	8	1	30
3	—	4	1	25	3	—	10	6	49
4	—	4	5	22	1	—	14	6	52
5	—	1	—	19	4	—	13	11	48
6	—	3	4	32	3	—	16	5	63
7	—	4	—	25	2	1	19	5	56
8	—	5	2	34	—	—	25	9	75
9	—	12	1	95	3	—	16	6	133
10	—	4	3	35	—	—	18	9	69
TOTALS—		44	21	312	19	1	158	66	621

NOTIFICATIONS IN THE QUARTERS.

Qr. 1	—	8	4	48	10	—	45	29	144
„ 2	—	9	3	58	7	—	51	27	155
„ 3	—	13	8	57	1	1	25	6	111
„ 4	—	14	6	149	1	—	37	4	211
TOTALS—		44	21	312	19	1	158	66	621

Scarlet Fever.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever for the first eight months of the year was considerably below the average. In the month of October there occurred, however, a sharp outbreak. From January 1st until the end of September, 163 notifications were received. In October, and up to the 9th of November, there were no fewer than 82.

Very careful enquiries were made into the cases, but nothing was discovered to account for the unusual prevalence. Particular attention was paid to the milk supplies, and, although there was nothing to indicate that milk was exerting any influence in the spread of the disease, every dairy and retail milkshop was visited, with a view to ascertaining whether there were any sore throats or suspicious illnesses amongst those concerned in the distribution of the milk, but none were found.

There was a special incidence amongst the scholars attending Somerville School. This school was visited by me on two occasions, and the children in several of the classes examined, but I discovered nothing to lead me to infer that the infection was being disseminated at the school.

One fact did stand out rather prominently in the enquiries, and that was the utter carelessness of many of the parents. After they had been told by the doctor the nature of the disease from which their children were suffering, often they were not content with putting the child in the most public room in the house, namely, the kitchen, and allowing it to mix freely with other inmates of the house until its removal to Hospital could be effected, but they allowed their own children to play with the infected child, and even other children to come into the house and play just as if nothing were the matter; and in some instances young children were actually sent into the infected room to look after the patient. As the result of this carelessness, in one street four houses were affected, and from these four houses ten cases were removed at different times. During this short outbreak there were no fewer than seven houses in which three cases were notified; there were two in which four cases occurred, and one where five occurred. In nearly all these instances the cases first occurring were removed to Hospital on the receipt of the notification, so that with ordinary care in the majority of instances no other cases need have occurred in the house.

The threatened epidemic subsided as quickly as it appeared.

In cases where isolation could not be carried out at home, removal to Hospital was effected.

The notifications for each Quarter were:—

First Quarter	...	...	...	48
Second Quarter	...	...	...	58
Third Quarter	...	...	...	57
Fourth Quarter	...	...	...	149

Of the 312 cases notified, 216 went to Hospital, of whom 5 died, giving a percentage of 2·3 deaths to notifications.

51 of the Scarlet Fever cases notified at houses where two or more cases occurred, were removed to Hospital at the following intervals:—

In 10 instances 2 cases were removed at same time.

1 case at an interval of 1 day after admission of previous case.			
6	do.	2 days	do.
3	do.	3 days	do.
2	do.	4 days	do.
3	do.	5 days	do.
4	do.	6 days	do.
—	do.	7 days	do.
5	do.	7/14 days	do.
2	do.	14/21 days	do.
—	do.	21/28 days	do.
2	do.	28/35 days	do.
2	do.	35/45 days	do.
1	do.	45/55 days	do.

Previous patients still in hospital when subsequent cases occurred.

With regard to the cases nursed at home:—

From 7 houses 2 cases were notified at the same time.

„ 3 „ 3 „ „ „ „ „

In 2 instances a second case was notified 7/14 days after the previous case.

„ 2 instances „ „ 14/21 days „ „

Details of “Return” Cases.

DOUBTFUL.			“RETURN” CASES.		
Length of stay in Hos- pital of first case.	Interval between dis- charge of first case and onset of second.	Period from commence- ment of hospital isolation of first case.	Stay in Hospital of first case.	Interval between dis- charge of first and onset of second.	Period from commence- ment of hospital isolation of first case.
Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
(a) 62	14	76	(g) 91	14	105
(b) 57	19	76	(h) 40	2	42
(c) 67	28	95	(i) 36	4	40
(d) 42	22	64			
(e) 99	23	122			
(f) 36	15	51			

- (a) No complications of any sort while in Hospital or leaving it.
- (b) No complications since leaving Hospital. Had Rhinitis in Hospital, which cleared up before discharge.
- (c) Had Otorrhœa and Rhinitis in Hospital, both of which had disappeared a week before discharge. The Rhinitis recommenced two days after discharge from Hospital, and was still present on February 26th. A month elapsed between the discharge of the first and the onset of the second.
- (d) No complications in Hospital or since leaving.
- (e) Had Rhinitis in Hospital, which ceased before discharge. After being home 14 days, Rhinitis recommenced. 14 days after that a second case occurred; that is to say, 122 days after the commencement of the disease.
- (f) No complications of any sort; 15 days afterwards a second case occurred.
- (g) Had Otorrhœa, Albuminaria and Rhinitis, which ceased 6 weeks before discharge. The reason of the prolonged stay was that patient contracted Measles 6 weeks before discharge. Rhinitis recommenced 7 days after release from Hospital.
- (h) Rhinitis ceased 3 weeks before discharge. Recommenced the day after arrival home; next day second case occurred.
- (i) No complications while in Hospital; slight Rhinitis supposed to have developed the day after her arrival home.

In the above Table those cases are called doubtful in which, as regards the supposed infecting patient, nothing was found on examination and at the time of the removal of the infected patient which could suggest itself as the cause of the second case arising.

In the "return" cases something of a possible infective nature was found in the shape of Rhinitis, etc., although, of course, it is not alleged that this was of necessity the cause of the succeeding case, as, for instance, in (g).

The following Table gives some very interesting information with regard to Scarlet Fever cases in this district since the year 1881 :—

Statistics re Scarlet Fever since 1881.

Year,	Estimated Population at Middle of Year.	Total Notifications.	Attack Rate per 1,000 of Population.	Percentage of Cases removed to Hospital.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate per cent. of Cases.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Cases Admitted to Hospital.	No. of Deaths in Hospital.	Percentage of Deaths in Hospital to Admissions.
1881...	21,192 (Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882...	22,743 [‡]	29	...	1·27	...	...	...
1883...	24,037 [‡]	21	...	0·87	...	...	...
1884...	25,228 [‡]	5	...	0·18	...	...	...
1885...	28,000	...	...	...	4	...	0·14	...	...	...
1886...	29,500	...	...	...	4	...	0·13	...	...	...
1887...	30,500	...	...	...	8	...	0·26	...*	...	...
1888...	31,500	...	...	...	1	...	0·03	10	...	...
1889...	32,500	†	...	...	15	...	0·43	25	3	12·0
1890...	34,000	116	3·4	14·6	12	10·3	0·35	17	2	11·8
1891...	33,500	89	2·6	20·2	7	7·8	0·21	18	1	5·5
	{ Census }									
	{ 33,229 }									
1892...	34,500	49	1·1	18·4	3	6·1	0·09	9	1	11·1
1893...	35,500	123	3·4	17·0	2	1·6	0·06	21	1	4·8
1894...	37,000	246	6·0	22·7	5	1·0	0·13	56	...	...
1895...	39,000	130	3·3	36·1	4	3·0	0·10	47	2	4·2
1896...	41,500	157	3·7	38·2	4	2·5	0·09	60	3	5·0
1897...	44,000	256	5·8	48·0	15	5·8	0·34	123	7	5·7
1898...	46,800	220	4·7	44·1	11	5·0	0·23	97	7	7·2
1899...	49,000	167	3·4	53·3	5	3·0	0·10	89	3	3·3
1900...	52,000	119	2·3	50·4	4	3·3	0·08	60	2	3·3
1901...	54,000	147	2·7	45·5	5	3·4	0·09	68	4	5·9
	{ Census }									
	{ 53,579 }									
1902...	55,000	293	5·3	67·9	5	1·7	0·09	199	4	2·0
1903...	56,000	440	7·8	70·2	18	4·1	0·32	309	11	3·5
1904...	57,000	270	4·7	62·9	8	3·0	0·14	170	7	4·1
1905...	58,500	348	5·9	62·0	6	1·7	0·10	227	3	1·3
1906...	62,000	266	4·3	66·9	6	2·2	0·09	178	6	3·3
1907...	67,000	255	3·8	73·7	6	2·3	0·08	188	6	3·2
1908...	71,000	248	3·5	70·1	10	4·0	0·14	174	9	5·1
1909...	73,000	716	9·8	70·8	20	2·7	0·27	507	14	2·7
1910...	75,000	329	4·3	69·6	3	0·5	0·04	229	2	0·8
1911...	79,000	286	3·6	66·1	2	0·7	0·02	189	1	0·5
	{ Census }									
	{ 78,504 }									
1912...	81,000	307	3·8	66·7	6	1·9	0·07	205	3	1·4
1913...	83,000	312	3·8	69·2	6	1·9	0·07	216	5	2·3

* First Case in Hospital, October 28th, 1887 (7 to end of year).

† 1889 Notification Act adopted December 2nd, 1889. (30 Scarlet Fever Cases notified to end of year).

‡ These figures are for the end of the year.

THE RIVER TRADE ROUTE FROM OSKAY TO GUNTS NORTHERN TO 10001

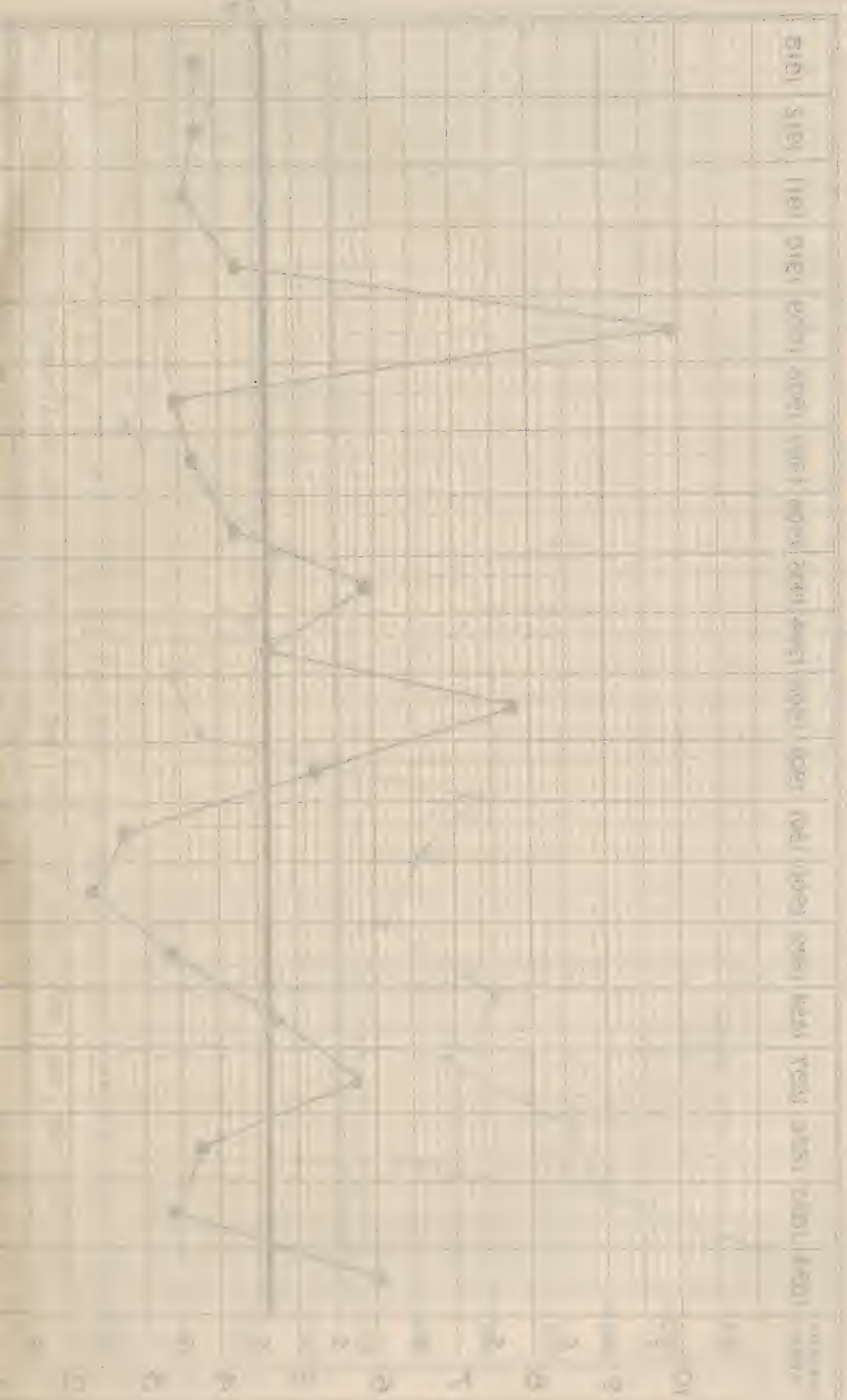


Chart Shewing SCARLET FEVER Attack rate
per 1000 of Population during the past 20 years.

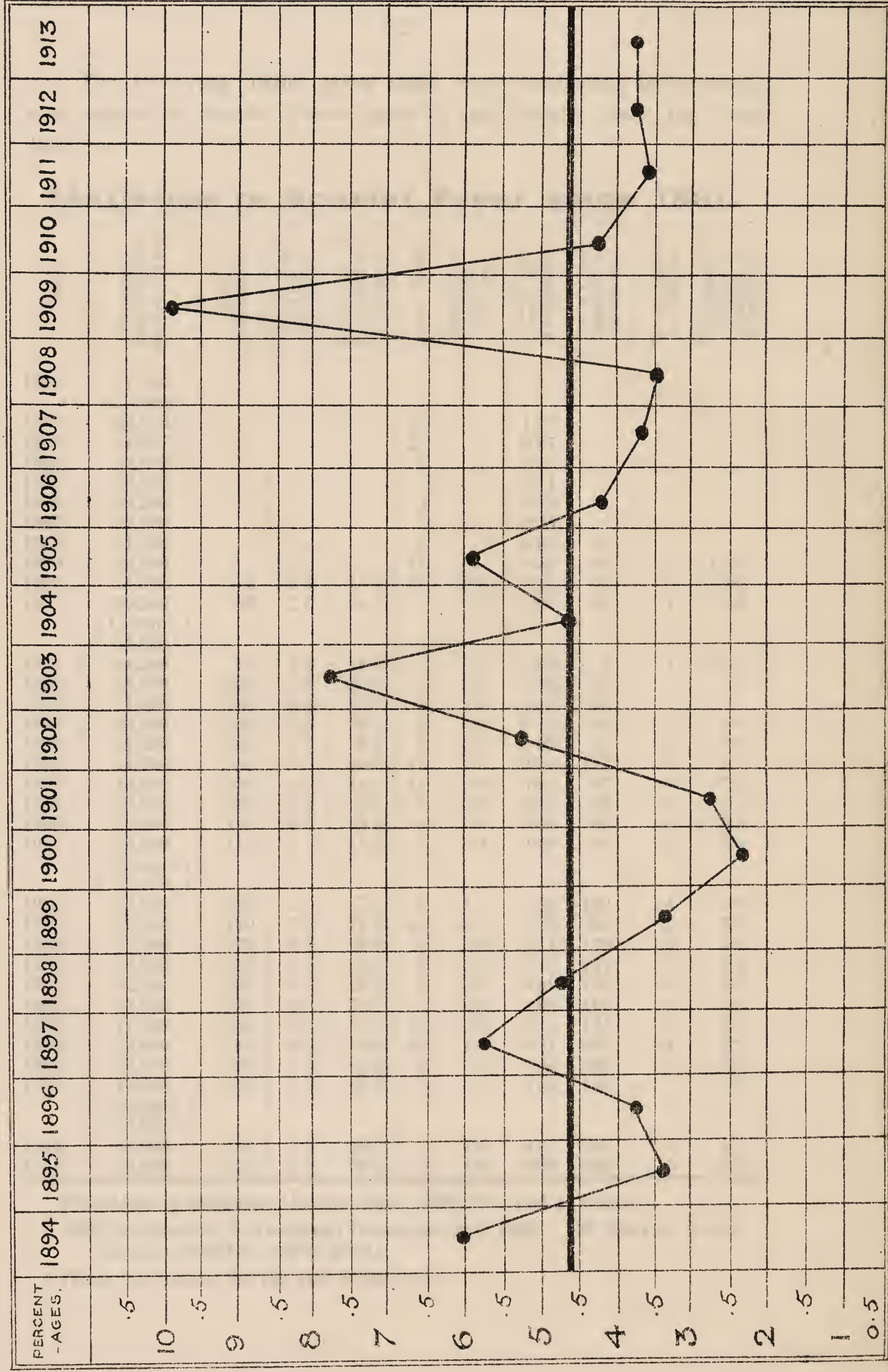
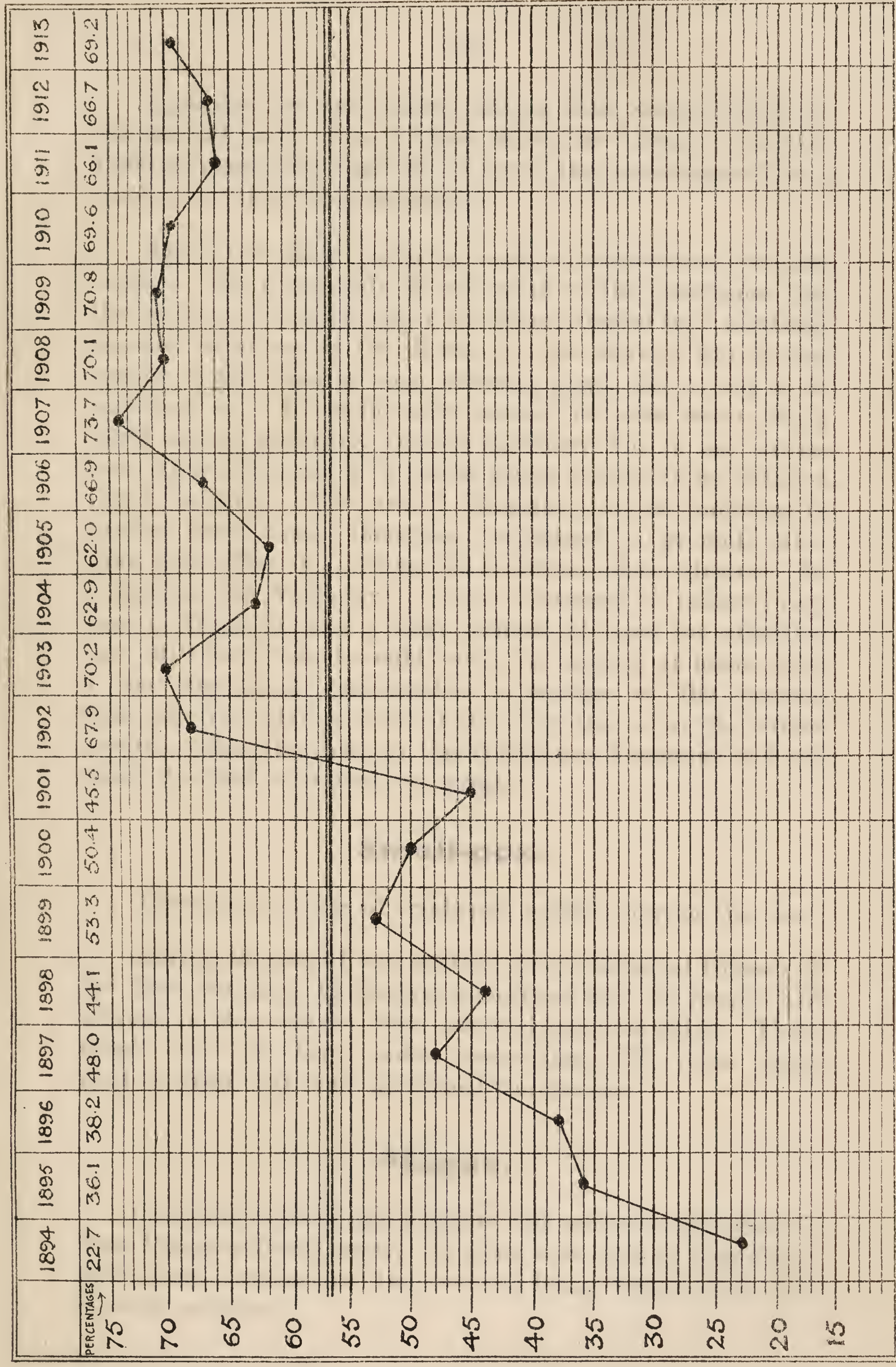


Chart shewing percentage of SICKLE FEVER cases removed to HOSPITAL.



STUDY GUIDE

Appended are two Charts dealing with Scarlet Fever for the past 20 years. No. 1 Chart shows the "Attack" rate per 1,000 of population, and No. 2 shows the percentage of cases removed to Mill Lane Hospital.

These two charts must be read in conjunction with one another. They certainly do not point to the conclusion that the isolation of Scarlet Fever has been attended by a markedly lessened incidence of the disease in this district, but having regard to my remarks on a previous page, this is not to be wondered at. A considerable number of cases occur which could not be efficiently treated anywhere but in an institution, while others occur in houses where absolutely no isolation could be given. The use of Hospitals for the isolation of Scarlet Fever must, therefore, be judged on grounds other than their effect in limiting the incidence of the disease. In a district like Wallasey it is not necessary to isolate every case in Hospital, and a large number of cases are admitted into Mill Lane which could easily be isolated at home with, I am convinced, considerable advantage to the patient, especially in certain periods of the year; that is, in the winter months, when the cases in the Wards are numerous and the risks of added infections are greater.

Small-pox.

There was no case of small-pox notified during the year.

During the year I was notified by the Medical Officers of the Port Sanitary Authorities concerned that 53 people had arrived in this district from infected ports or ships. These people were all kept under observation, 477 visits being paid to them, but none developed the disease.

Plague.

I was also notified that 6 people had arrived in this district from Plague-infected ports. 36 visits were paid in connection with these notifications, the contacts being found to be well on each occasion.

Diphtheria.

In 1913 the number of cases of Diphtheria notified was 44 (of which number 5 died), compared with 75 notifications in 1912 and 62 in 1911. The percentage of deaths to cases was 11, which is considerably less than the average for the district in recent years, showing that the disease was, on the whole, of a mild character.

The cases were fairly equally divided in all the Wards, and there was nothing worthy of notice in its incidence. No "return" cases occurred during the year.

The distribution of the cases in the Wards was as follows:—

No. 1 Ward ...	2 cases.	No. 6 Ward ...	3 cases.
.. 2	5 ,,	.. 7	4 ,,
.. 3	4 ,,	.. 8	5 ,,
.. 4	4 ,,	.. 9	12 ,,
.. 5	1 ,,	.. 10	4 ,,

The number of cases notified is 31 less than in 1912, and 18 less than the average for the previous 10 years.

28 cases were admitted to Hospital, of whom 4 died. Of the 28 cases admitted to Hospital as suffering from Diphtheria, 7 were found, on bacteriological examination, not to be so suffering. In no instance did 2 genuine cases of Diphtheria occur in the same house.

A Laboratory has been established at Mill Lane Hospital, where swabs are examined free. All throats are examined bacteriologically on admission of patients and again before discharge.

During the year, 174,000 units of anti-toxin have been given to 15 medical men requiring it.

The following Table gives some very useful information with respect to Diphtheria and Croup in this district since 1890:—

Year.	Estimated Population Middle of Year.	Total Number of Cases of Diphtheria and Croup.	No. of Deaths Registered Diphtheria and Croup.	Fatality per cent. of Cases.	Number of Cases Treated in Hospital.	Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	Percentage of Cases Removed to Hospital.	Mortality per 1,000 Population.
1890	34,000	...	3	...	...	...	...	0·09
1891	33,500 (Census) (33,229)	38	1	28·9	2	1·1	5·2	0·33
1892	34,500	34	...	17·6	3	1·0	8·8	0·16
1893	35,500	39	9	23·0	4	0·9	10·2	0·20
1894	37,000	35	9	25·6	10	0·9	28·5	0·24
1895	39,000	25	9	36·0	10	0·6	40·0	0·23
1896	41,500	35	6	17·1	8	0·8	22·8	0·14
1897	44,000	12	3	25·0	4	0·2	33·4	0·08
1898	46,800	32	5	15·1	12	0·6	37·5	0·10
1899	49,000	39	10	25·6	21	0·8	53·8	0·20
1900	52,000	28	3	10·7	8	0·5	28·5	0·06
1901	54,000 (Census) (53,579)	55	12	21·8	22	1·0	40·0	0·22
1902	55,000	40	5	12·5	20	0·7	50·0	0·09
1903	56,000	40	3	7·5	27	0·7	67·5	0·05
1904	57,000	55	12	21·8	33	0·9	54·5	0·21
1905	58,500	65	10	15·3	45	1·1	69·2	0·17
1906	62,000	58	12	20·7	30	0·9	51·7	0·19
1907	67,000	92	7	7·6	61	1·3	66·3	0·10
1908	71,000	72	8	11·0	50	1·0	69·4	0·11
1909	73,000	57	9	15·7	31	0·7	54·4	0·12
1910	75,000	44	4	9·0	25	0·58	56·8	0·05
1911	79,000 (Census) (78,504)	62	16	25·8	46	0·78	74·2	0·2
1912	81,000	75	9	12·0	39	0·9	52·0	0·09
1913	83,000	44	5	11·3	28	0·5	63·6	0·06

Typhoid.

The number of cases of Typhoid notified was 19, compared with 16 in the previous year. Three were imported cases. In one of these instances the illness commenced four days after arrival of the patient from Philadelphia. Another was ill on the boat returning from Canada; while the third was a patient in the Convalescent Home, having taken ill a day after her arrival there.

None of the patients appeared to have eaten shellfish or watercress.

All but two of the cases occurred in the Spring of the year, and so far as those which were treated in Hospital are concerned the genuine cases were of a more severe type than we have been accustomed to see for several years. Of late years, even in the majority of those cases which have been classed as genuine Typhoid, the disease has run a mild course.

Two cases occurred in one house. The diagnosis of the first was not made, although suspected, until after the occurrence of the second.

There were 3 deaths from Typhoid during the year, equal to a rate of 0·03 per thousand of the population.

The Table below shows how remarkable has been the fall in the number of cases notified. It will be noted that there were 257 cases in 1901, in a population of 53,000, whereas there were but 19 cases in 1913 with a population of 83,000.

Deaths from Typhoid since 1887, with Rates.

Year.	Deaths.	Wallasey Rate per 1,000.	English Rate.	Notified Cases.
1887	11	0·45	0·21	...
1888	9	0·28	0·19	...
1889	12	0·36	0·19 (Act passed in 1889)	...
1890	9	0·26	0·19	42
1891	20	0·59	0·18	77
1892	20	0·57	0·14	62
1893	23	0·64	0·24	132
1894	13	0·35	0·16	89
1895	8	0·20	0·17	67
1896	10	0·24	0·17	112
1897	9	0·20	0·16	93
1898	9	0·19	0·18	87
1899	11	0·23	0·20	132
1900	17	0·32	0·17	163
1901	31	0·57	0·16	257
1902	12	0·21	0·13	64
1903	5	0·08	0·10	47
1904	7	0·12	0·09	39
1905	8	0·13	0·09	61
1906	5	0·08	0·09	65
1907	3	0·04	0·07	31
1908	4	0·05	0·07	34
1909	2	0·02	0·06	18
1910	5	0·06	0·05	14
1911	1	0·01	0·06	24
1912	3	0·03	—	16
1913	3	0·03	—	19

Measles.

The Borough was remarkably free from Measles for the greater part of the year, and there were only 7 deaths from the disease, equal to a rate per 1,000 living of 0·08, as compared with 19 deaths and a rate of 0·23 in 1912. In no instance was it thought advisable to close a school owing to the incidence of this disease among the scholars.

The diagram on next page shows at a glance the number of deaths from Measles in the past few years. It also shows the tendency of the disease to become epidemic every second or third year.

Whooping-Cough.

Although there were but 11 deaths from Whooping-cough during the year, equal to a death-rate per 1,000 living of 0·13, compared with 15 deaths and a rate of 0·18 in 1912, a very large number of cases occurred in the Autumn of the year. The cases were, however, generally of a mild type. Several doctors informed me that there was quite a considerable number of infants undoubtedly suffering from Whooping-cough, but who were without the characteristic whoop.

Whooping-cough is not a disease which affects school life to the same extent as Measles, since it occurs in younger children, many of whom have not reached that exceedingly tender (and, in my opinion, much too early) age at which they are received into Public Elementary Schools.

The following Tables show the number of cases of Infectious Disease reported by the School Authorities :—

TABLE I.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified by Elementary Education Authority (from Medical Certificates received) to the Medical Officer of Health, 1913.

School.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Whooping-Cough.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Totals under "Other Diseases."					
						Mumps.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Sore Throat.	German Measles.	Suspicious Sickness.
St. Paul's	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's .....	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Riverside .....	...	4	...	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...
Wesleyan .....	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...
Somerville.....	5	...	...	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	...
Poulton	5	1	...	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's.....	5	1	...	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...
St. Alban's	1	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
Manor Road	5	5	7	1	18	...	1	...	...	...	...
Magazine Lane	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egerton Street.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.S. Peter and Paul .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaughan Road.....	2	...	2	2	6	1	1	...	...	...	...
Wallasey	20	...	...	6	26	1	5	...	...	...	...
Totals	47	12	11	19	89	2	14	...	3	...	...

DISTRICT TOTALS—

Poulton-cum-Seacombe...	11	5	...	8	24	...	6	...	2	...	...
Liscard	14	7	9	3	33	...	2	...	1	...	...
New Brighton	2	...	2	2	6	1	1	...	...	...	...
Wallasey	20	...	...	6	26	1	5	...	...	...	...
	47	12	11	19	89	2	14	...	3	...	...

No medical certificates have been received since June. For various reasons the Education Committee decided that they would not pay a fee for medical certificates with respect to school children. Consequently no certificates have been received since then.

Deaths in Wallasey during the past Ten years from

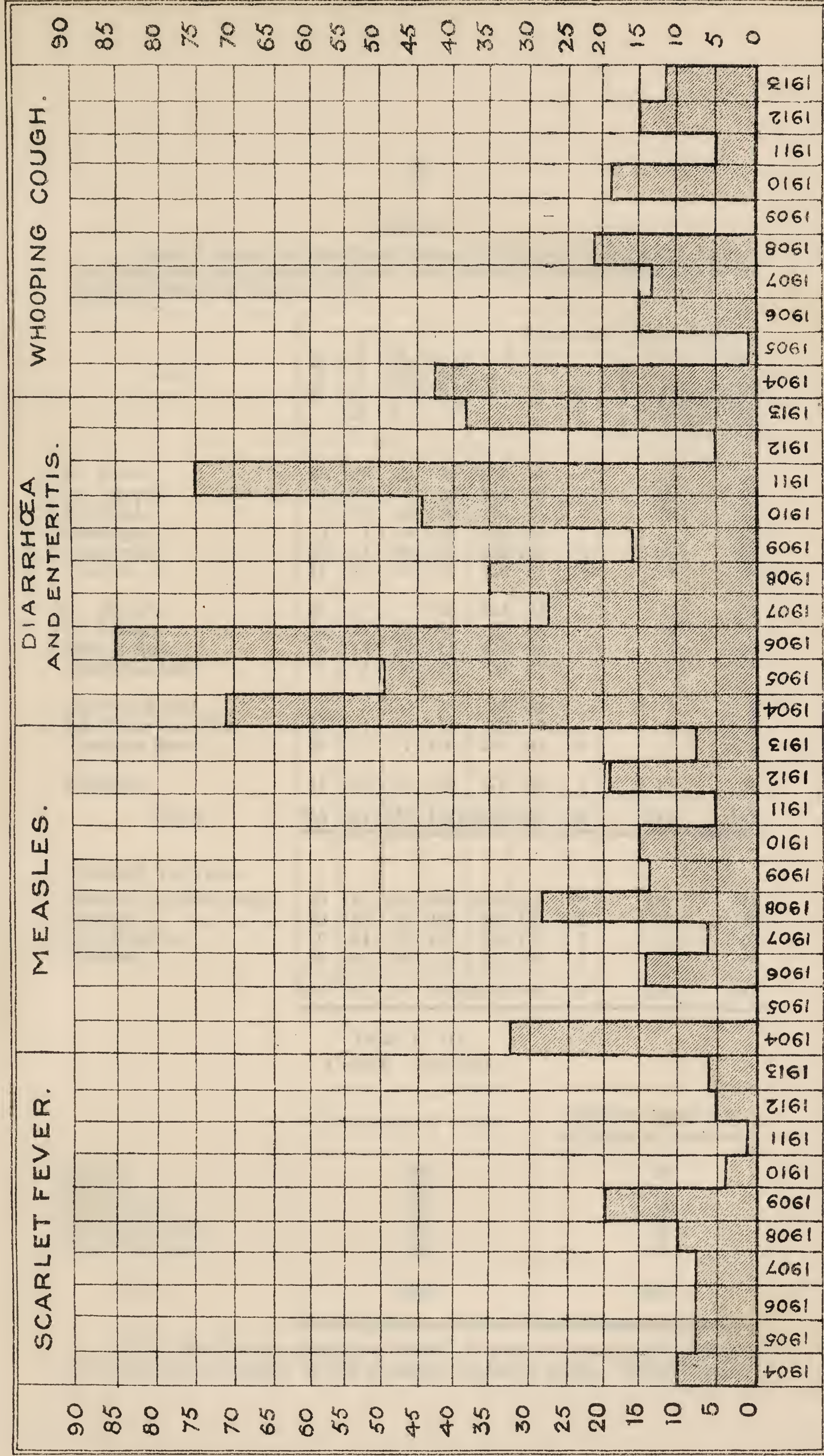


TABLE II.

Cases of Suspected Infectious Disease notified by Elementary Education Authority (per reports of Head Teachers or Attendance Officers) to the Medical Officer of Health, 1913.

School.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Whooping-Cough.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Totals under "Other Diseases."					
						Mumps.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria	Sore Throat.	Rash.	Suspicious Sickness.
St. Paul's	23	23	25	96	167	58	4	...	14	...	20
St. Joseph's	1	18	8	77	104	56	1	...	14	...	6
Riverside	4	15	35	120	174	74	3	...	26	...	17
Wesleyan	3	7	8	34	52	33	...	...	...	...	1
Somerville..	28	34	84	379	525	243	4	...	85	...	47
Poulton	11	28	29	190	258	81	6	...	73	...	30
St. Mary's.....	32	17	7	48	104	31	2	...	2	...	13
St. Alban's	12	11	26	26	75	16	...	...	4	..	6
Manor Road.....	35	114	37	111	297	90	3	...	3	...	15
Magazine Lane	1	4	8	20	33	17	...	...	1	...	2
Egerton Street.....	1	8	2	38	49	33	...	...	3	...	2
S.S. Peter and Paul	15	1	1	13	30	9	...	...	2	...	2
Vaughan Road.....	53	55	7	100	215	81	2	...	5	...	12
Wallasey	16	26	39	95	176	63	1	...	13	...	18
Totals	235	361	316	1347	2259	885	26	...	245	...	191
DISTRICT TOTALS—											
Poulton-cum-Seacombe...	70	125	189	896	1280	545	18	...	212	...	121
Liscard	80	146	78	205	509	154	5	...	10	...	36
New Brighton	69	64	10	151	294	123	2	...	10	...	16
Wallasey	16	26	39	95	176	63	1	...	13	...	18
	235	361	316	1347	2259	885	26	...	245	...	191

TABLE III.
CASES VISITED.

	Total number visited.	Number found not suffering as reported.
Mumps	887	82
Measles	282	41
Chicken-Pox.....	373	32
Whooping-Cough	327	76
Other Diseases.....	479	169
TOTAL.....	2348	400

Of the 373 Chicken-pox Cases visited, 7 were not vaccinated; 245 were well vaccinated, 4 marks; 16 had 3 marks; 54 had 2 marks; 51 had 1 mark..

TABLE IV.

SHOWS THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
REPORTED BY EDUCATION AUTHORITY MONTH BY MONTH IN 1913.
(per Medical Certificate.) None reported since June 12th, 1913.

	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Whooping-Cough.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Totals under "Other Diseases."				
						Mumps.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Sore Throat.	Suspicious Sickness.
January.....	30	6	9	4	49	...	4	...	...	...
February	15	2	2	13	32	...	10	...	3	...
March.....	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
April .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June .....	...	4	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	...
July.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	47	12	11	19	89	2	14	...	3	...

TABLE V.

SHOWS THE NUMBER OF *SUSPECTED* CASES OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASE REPORTED MONTH BY MONTH IN 1913.

	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Whooping-Cough.	Other Diseases.	Total.	Totals under "Other Diseases."				
						Mumps.	Scarlet.	Diphtheria.	Sore Throat.	Suspicious Sickness.
January.....	68	13	24	59	164	39	3	...	7	10
February	19	7	12	75	113	52	4	...	9	10
March.....	4	9	3	140	156	125	...	...	5	10
April	7	48	5	341	401	314	1	...	16	10
May	12	46	...	154	212	144	...	...	5	5
June	15	118	11	101	245	83	...	...	9	9
July.....	4	18	1	44	67	32	...	...	6	6
August	5	18	6	25	54	12	...	...	6	7
September.....	2	19	24	76	121	30	3	...	23	20
October	15	32	66	121	234	19	8	...	54	40
November	47	25	107	151	330	31	6	...	74	40
December	37	8	57	60	162	4	1	...	31	24
	235	361	316	1347	2259	885	26	...	245	191

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE DAILY MEAN TEMPERATURE
IN THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1912 AND 1913,
AND THE NUMBER OF FATAL DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS
CASES EACH WEEK IN THOSE MONTHS.

MONTH.	Mean Temperature.		Fatal Diarrhoea and Enteritis each Week.		MONTH.	Mean Temperature.		Fatal Diarrhoea and Enteritis each Week.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Aug. 1	55.5	62.4	}	1	Sept. 5	53.9	60.3	}	3
" 2	54.3	61.4			" 6	52.9	59.6		
" 3	53.8	62.8			" 7	55.2	61.5		
" 4	58.9	61.7			" 8	52.2	54.2		
" 5	57.0	55.2			" 9	47.7	57.5		
" 6	58.3	57.1			" 10	50.3	55.9		
" 7	57.7	57.4			" 11	48.2	60.8		
" 8	57.6	55.2	}	1	" 12	51.5	63.3	}	2
" 9	55.9	57.9			" 13	54.3	59.0		
" 10	54.5	57.7			" 14	55.0	56.2		
" 11	56.4	60.2			" 15	55.2	55.1		
" 12	56.5	60.0			" 16	55.7	53.4		
" 13	54.5	59.9			" 17	55.8	53.5		
" 14	53.3	58.0			" 18	54.8	56.9		
" 15	57.2	59.3	}	1	" 19	50.1	57.5	}	2
" 16	57.8	64.8			" 20	52.6	57.1		
" 17	60.2	61.8			" 21	52.1	56.6		
" 18	56.6	59.6			" 22	53.8	56.6		
" 19	56.7	57.7			" 23	52.8	57.1		
" 20	55.4	56.9			" 24	52.7	63.4		
" 21	54.7	62.6			" 25	49.6	60.0		
" 22	54.8	60.6	}	6	" 26	51.6	59.1	1	1
" 23	56.0	58.8			" 27	50.3	65.8		
" 24	56.8	58.3			" 28	52.4	61.9		
" 25	57.9	59.9			" 29	56.0	60.2		
" 26	55.3	61.8			" 30	54.2	58.6		
" 27	53.9	63.4							
" 28	56.7	66.9							
" 29	56.7	66.0	}	1					
" 30	56.5	63.4							
" 31	55.9	63.0							
Sept. 1	55.6	57.4							
" 2	54.1	57.9	}	6					
" 3	56.0	58.8							
" 4	55.0	61.2							

School Inspection.

The actual work of medical inspection of school children is not carried out under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Most of the Public Elementary Schools in the district are modern, and although no special inspection has been made of the schools it may be said that the sanitary conditions prevailing generally are perfectly satisfactory. The water supply in all is from the Council's main.

Cases of infectious disease occurring amongst the scholars are notified to me by the Director of Education. All these cases are visited, and a report on each case is sent to that official. Whenever there is a suspicion that diseases are being spread by means of the school the Medical Officer of Health visits the particular school in question, and examines and excludes those children he thinks necessary. Any suggestions he has made in this respect have always been carried out.

Summer Diarrhœa.

Diarrhœa now includes Enteritis.

38 deaths were ascribed to these diseases, a considerable increase on the numbers of last year, when only 5 deaths were ascribed to them.

Of the deaths, 30 were under the age of 1 year.

The meteorological conditions prevailing during the Summer were exceedingly favourable to the causation of diarrhœal diseases, August and September, and part of October, being particularly hot months.

During one week in August no fewer than 5 deaths occurred. The disease was so prevalent, and was being treated under such unsatisfactory conditions in some houses, that the permission of the Health Committee was obtained to use a Ward in the Isolation Hospital for the admission of severe

cases from poor homes. 12 infants were admitted, of whom 3 died. From the condition in which some of them were when admitted, it is perfectly certain that several others would have died if they had been left in their own homes.

An analysis of the deaths of infants shows again how important is breast feeding, and how careful attention should be given to the feeding of children in hot weather. Special efforts were made to keep diarrhœal diseases under control during the hot weather. Back passages were flushed, all manure pits were regularly emptied, and it may be worth mentioning here, as having an effect on the number of flies, that during last year, 435 ashpits were abolished, bins being provided in their place.

In very hot weather, when Diarrhœa is prevalent, it is very necessary to adopt every means which may have a tendency, however remote, to lessen the chances of the disease being disseminated, and in connection with this I am strongly of opinion that the dry sweeping of roads is not desirable. A cloud of dust is raised, which settles on food exposed in shops—if any shops happen to be near—and where there is no shop it floats into the rooms of dwellings and may there infect food.

Another point which has struck me is that the carts which collect the household refuse are too high, the result being that it is harder and more disagreeable work for the men, in that in order to empty the bin they have to lift it a considerable height, and the dust is more readily blown about from the carts.

During the Summer complaints were often made as to the smell from dustbins, and it has been necessary to point out on more than one occasion that dustbins would not smell if they were used properly. No decomposable wet rubbish should be put into a dustbin. If the people who are so careless in the use of their bins themselves only suffered, they would deserve all they get, but unfortunately it is very often the neighbours who are plagued with blow flies and offensive smells generated from the ashbins on other persons' premises.

Phthisis.

The deaths from Phthisis numbered 65, equal to a death-rate of 0·78, per 1,000 of the population, which is slightly lower than last year. It should be noted, however, that, if the Phthisis rate be taken as affording any indication of the healthiness of the Borough, it is a misleading figure, because, as a matter of fact, the good reputation of this district attracts people suffering from Phthisis to come and live here, in the hope of improving or curing their condition. Of the 65 deaths above referred to, 2 occurred among people who had been resident in the place less than 12 months and who had come to this district specially for the sake of their health. 7 other deaths occurred amongst people similarly placed, but who had been in the district about 2 years. By the new system of transferring deaths, moreover, we have this year been credited with 7 deaths of which in former years we would never have heard. Excluding these 16, our rate per 1,000 of population would only be 0·59.

Of the total number of deaths, 3 occurred in the Work-house Hospital.

As a further indication that people suffering from Phthisis are attracted to Wallasey, I may mention that of the 158 notifications received during the year, no fewer than 21 related to persons who had come to reside within the Borough within the previous 12 months or so, having been attracted here, or advised to come here, because of their condition.

The notifications number 18 fewer than were received in 1912, but against this must be set down the fact that in 10 cases where deaths have been registered as due to Phthisis no notification prior to death had been sent in. The doctors concerned were communicated with in all these instances, and various reasons were advanced for the non-notification. It is difficult to understand why these cases should not have been notified, having regard to the immensely increased facilities for the treatment of the disease which at present exist. I would not like to suggest at this early stage that there is a disinclination on the part of medical practitioners to co-operate on this

important question. None of the deaths referred to were amongst the wealthier portion of the population, and several of them had been under medical treatment for a considerable time.

The following Table shows the number of Notifications received during the year, the age-periods, etc.

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS (FORM A.)

SEXES.	AGES.											TOTAL.	Dupli- cate Notifi- cations.
	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	Over 65.		
Males	5	6	4	6	8	21	12	9	5	1	77	5
Females	6	5	6	13	18	20	6	2	1	77	4

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER'S PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS (FORM B.)

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

POOR LAW PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS (FORM C.)

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	4

SANATORIA AND HOSPITAL PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS (FORM C.)

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Primary Notifications (A) by Private Practitioners	...	...	128
„ „ (A) and (C) by Poor Law Doctors	...	...	7
„ „ (A) and (C) by Hospitals and Sanatoria	...	...	21
„ „ from Local Authorities	...	...	2

TOTAL ... 158

Duplicate Notifications 27

On receipt of notification every case was visited, particulars obtained, and advice given where necessary. 991 re-visits were subsequently paid to cases of consumption. Where the conditions were satisfactory, occasional visits only were paid, but where they were not satisfactory the people were constantly re-visited. A point is made of seeing every person in the

house from which a Phthisis case is notified, and any weakly or suspicious persons are referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for examination. In the better-class house they are advised to see their medical attendant.

A difficulty not infrequently experienced has been to persuade people to take their children for examination by the Tuberculosis Officer at the Phthisis Dispensary, Mill Lane, and even when they have been once, in those cases in which the Tuberculosis Officer desires to keep a patient under observation, it has been found exceedingly difficult to get them to attend regularly. Perhaps this difficulty will diminish or disappear as the work proceeds.

Examinations of sputum are made free, and tubes for sending specimens for examination have been provided.

A supply of sputum flasks has been obtained for the use of tubercular patients, and these are given to persons requiring them.

In addition, the Health Committee having had to obtain a new supply of beds for one of the Wards at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, have given over the old beds for the use of Phthisis patients in those cases where, through lack of accommodation, the patient is not able to sleep alone. The Committee have also arranged for the supply of blankets for them, and also for those who are unable, through lack of bed-clothes, to have the windows open during the cold weather.

The houses where advanced cases of Phthisis occur are regularly disinfected by spraying with formalin, and the bedding disinfected by steam. Disinfection of house and bedding is also carried out after the death of a patient.

Although people are encouraged to notify the Local Authority in the event of their removal, very few do so, and their departure from the infected house to infect another is only discovered when the routine visit is made. In many instances, the infected house is then found occupied by another family, and under these conditions it is very difficult to get the premises disinfected.

RESULT OF ENQUIRIES—FAMILY HISTORY.

In 100 instances no previous history of Phthisis among actual members of the family could be ascertained.						
„ 41	„	1 member of the family (or immediate relatives) had died of Phthisis.				
„ 9	„	2	„	„	„	„
„ —	„	3	„	„	„	„
„ 4	„	4	„	„	„	„

These figures show that a history of a previous death in a family from Phthisis occurred in 34 per cent. of the cases; but it is not suggested that in every instance the previous case was the cause of the second, since often the infected person had not been in contact with the first case for several years.

Enquiries also showed that in 9 instances other members of the family were suffering, or supposed to be suffering, from Phthisis. In a few instances no information as to family history could be ascertained.

COMMENCEMENT OF ILLNESS.

Enquiries have also been made with a view to ascertaining the probable date of onset of the disease.

In 84 instances the illness *was said* to have commenced less than a year prior to notification or death.

„ 27	„	between 1 and 2 years	„	„	„
„ 17	„	„ 2 and 3 years	„	„	„
„ 9	„	„ 3 and 4 years	„	„	„
„ 4	„	„ 4 and 5 years	„	„	„
„ 1	„	„ 5 and 6 years	„	„	„
„ 4	„	„ 6 and 7 years	„	„	„
„ 2	„	„ 7 and 8 years	„	„	„
„ 2	„	„ 8 and 9 years	„	„	„
„ 1	„	„ 9 and 10 years	„	„	„
„ 5	„	„ 10 or more years	„	„	„

In the remaining instances the date of commencement of illness could not be ascertained.

ALCOHOL.

The enquiries with respect to the use or abuse of alcohol in each case gave the following results:—

Intemperate, or heavy drinkers ...	...	19
Moderate drinkers ...	...	83
Abstainers ...	...	52

Information not ascertainable in the remaining instances..

HABITS.

Enquiries were made in each case as to the “tubercular” habits of the patient, viz., whether the sputum was burnt, and whether due precautions were being taken to prevent the infection of others. In 8 instances the patients were said to be of dirty habits, whilst in the remaining cases, so far as could be ascertained, the patients took every precaution against spreading the infection.

Advantage is taken of the visits to the houses where consumptives live to thoroughly inspect the premises and to have all the sanitary defects remedied and necessary repairs carried out.

The sanitary conditions prevailing were as follows, the points particularly noted being whether the houses or rooms were dark, damp, or dirty:—

In 5 instances the houses or rooms were damp or dark, or both, and in 1 instance the house was dirty.

The following list shows the occupations, so far as could be ascertained, of the Phthisis cases that occurred during 1913:—

1 Boot Repairer.	1 Commercial Traveller.
3 Caretakers, etc.	1 Compositor.
6 Charwomen.	8 Domestic Servants.
1 Chemist.	3 Engineers, Fitters, etc..
1 Civil Engineer.	1 Errand Boy.
13 Clerks.	3 Gardeners.

1 Gravedigger.	1 Provision Merchant.
1 Hairdresser.	1 Railway Porter.
2 Housekeepers.	1 Saddler.
12 Independent means or no occupation.	14 School Children.
5 Children (under school age).	6 School Teachers.
4 General Labourers.	1 Secretary (Insurance).
1 Insurance Agent.	5 Shop Assistants, etc..
1 Licensed Porter.	3 Ship Stewards.
2 Laundresses.	2 Stokers.
2 Millers.	1 Student.
1 Music Teacher.	1 Tailor.
1 Nurse.	1 Telephonist.
1 Packer.	1 Tram Conductor.
1 Plasterer.	1 Vulcanite Worker.
1 Postal Sorter.	3 Warehousemen.
	1 Wine Merchant.
	26 Wives.

Information not obtainable in the remaining instances.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS AND DEATHS FROM OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES IN THE WARDS DURING 1913.

Ward No.	Phthisis Notifications.	Phthisis Deaths.	Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.
1	19	3	3
2	8	6	1
3	10	5	1
4	14	10	3
5	13	7	1
6	16	4	2
7	19	5	2
8	25	8	8
9	16	11	2
10	18	6	4
Totals	158	65	27

The following series of Tables and Charts have been compiled with a view to thoroughly investigating the effect of tuberculous diseases on the health of this district, and the present incidence of the disease compared with former years.

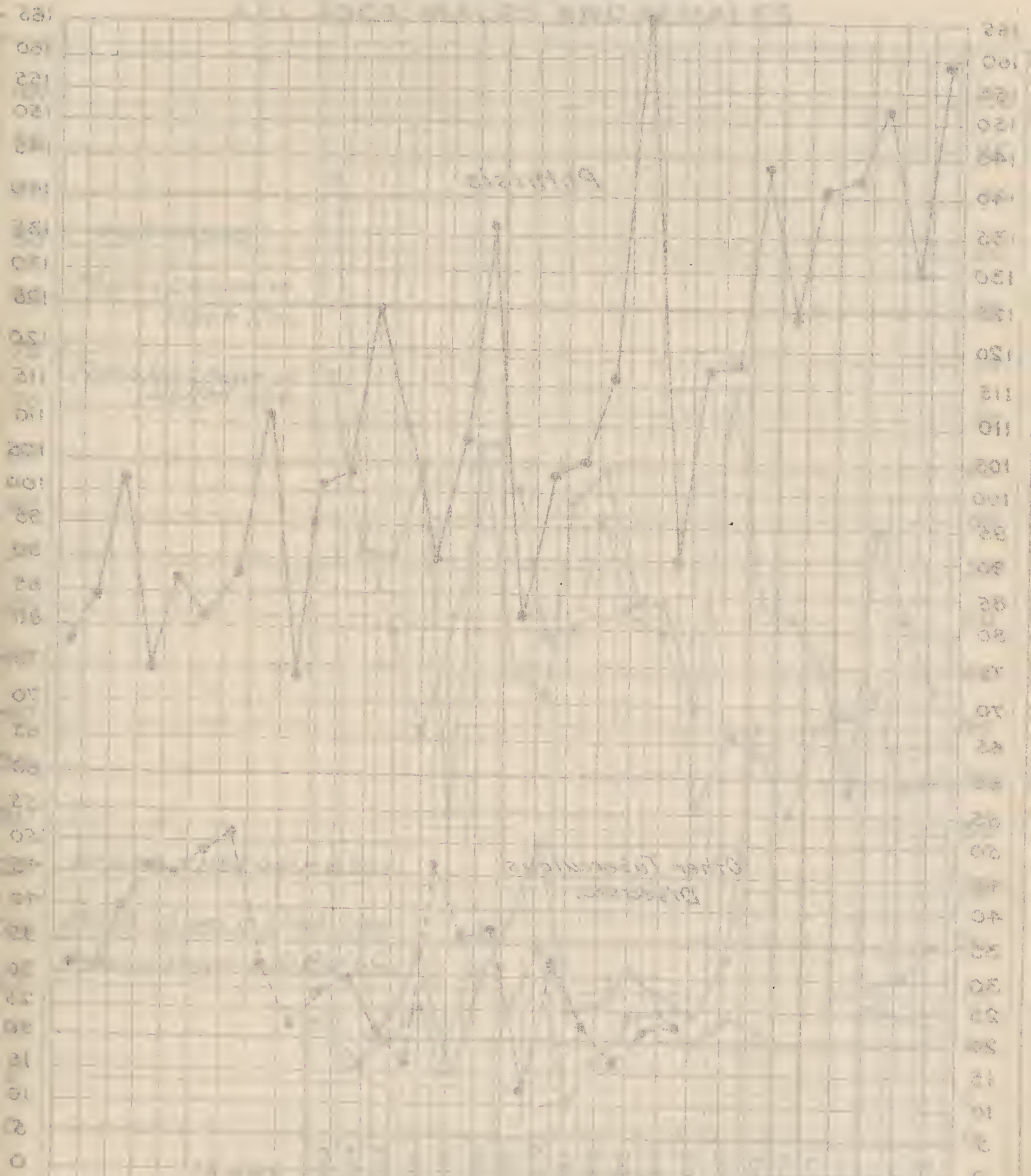
Deaths from Phthisis In Wallasey since 1901.

YEAR.	M	F	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 & over.					
			M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F					
1901...	33	26	...	...	2	7	48	2			
1902...	36	33	...	1	1	12	55	...					
1903...	29	29	...	...	2	7	46	3			
1904...	30	28	...	1	5	10	38	4					
1905...	24	19	...	3	2	8	29	1					
1906...	45	24	2	7	2	11	45	2					
1907...	34	25	1	1	2	10	45	...					
1908...	36	22	...	...	2	4	49	3			
1909...	34	29	0	1	5	2	25	26	4	0	
1910...	21	26	1	1	8	6	13	17	...	1	
1911...	47	34	1	1	10	7	34	24	2	1	
1912...	40	27	3	6	35	21	2	...	
1913...	36	29	...	1	...	1	1	7	2	26	23	1	3

Deaths from "Other Tuberculous Diseases" in Wallasey since 1901.

YEAR.	M	F	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 & over.
1901...	7	2	2	2	1	1	3	...
1902...	8	4	...	3	1	2	5	1
1903...	10	7	6	3	2	2	4	...
1904...	9	8	5	3	4	1	4	...
1905...	7	6	3	4	2	1	3	...
1906...	12	8	3	8	4	2	3	...
1907...	27	8	11	6	6	3	8	1
1908...	35		10	8	4	4	8	1
1909...	34		13	13	...	6	2	...
1910...	35		7	17	2	5	4	...
1911...	13	19	6	13	4	1	6	2
1912...	14	11	8	12	2	—	3	—
1913...	17	10	7	13	2	1	2	2

CHART I
 TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS TO 1910
 YEARLY DEATHS PER 100,000 POPULATION
 BOTH SEXES AND BOTH RACES



DEATHS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION
 OTHER DISEASES
 TUBERCULOSIS

CHART 1 1883
TUBERCULOSIS ~~1884~~ TO 1913.
YEARLY DEATHS per 100,000 of POPULATION
ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES.

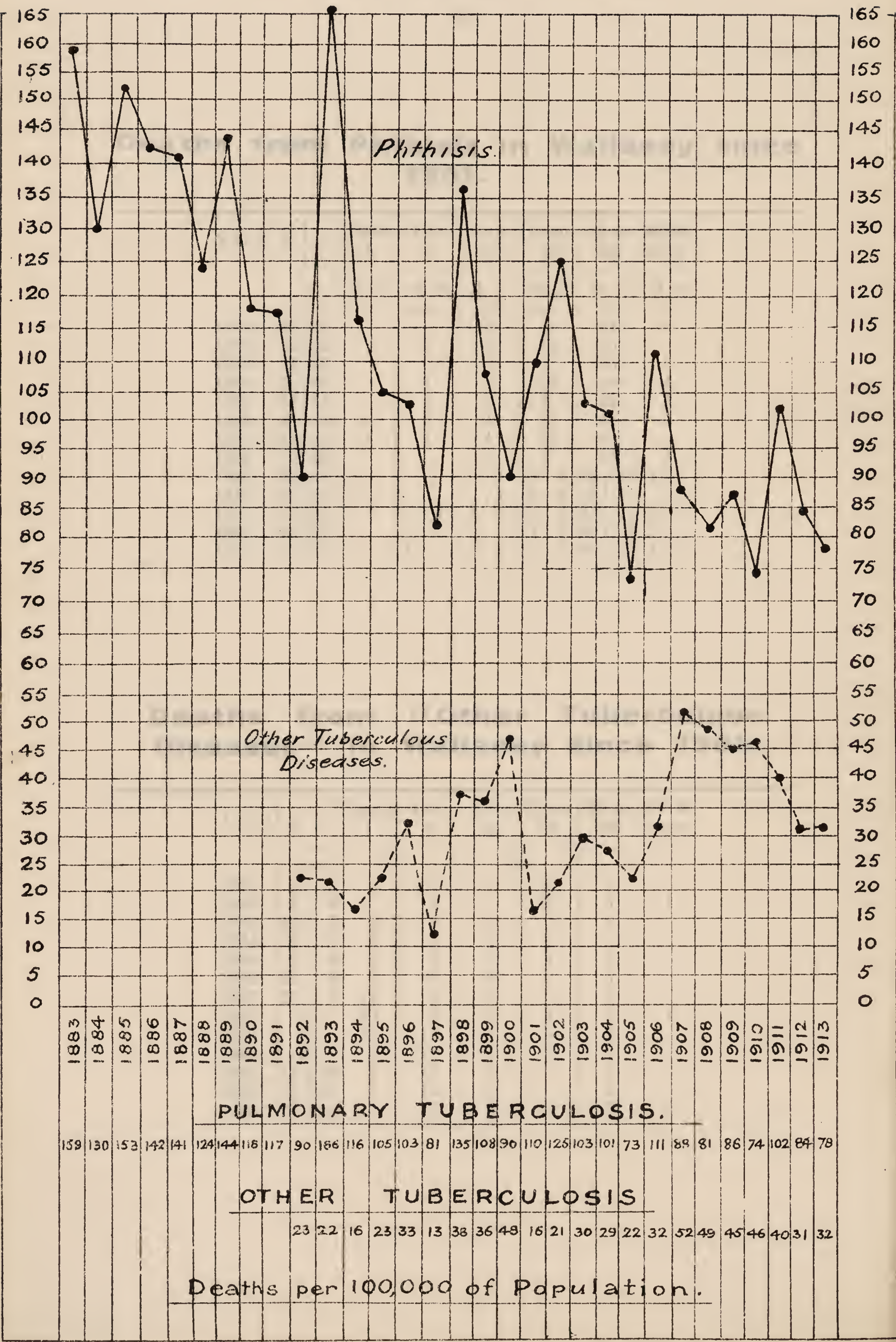
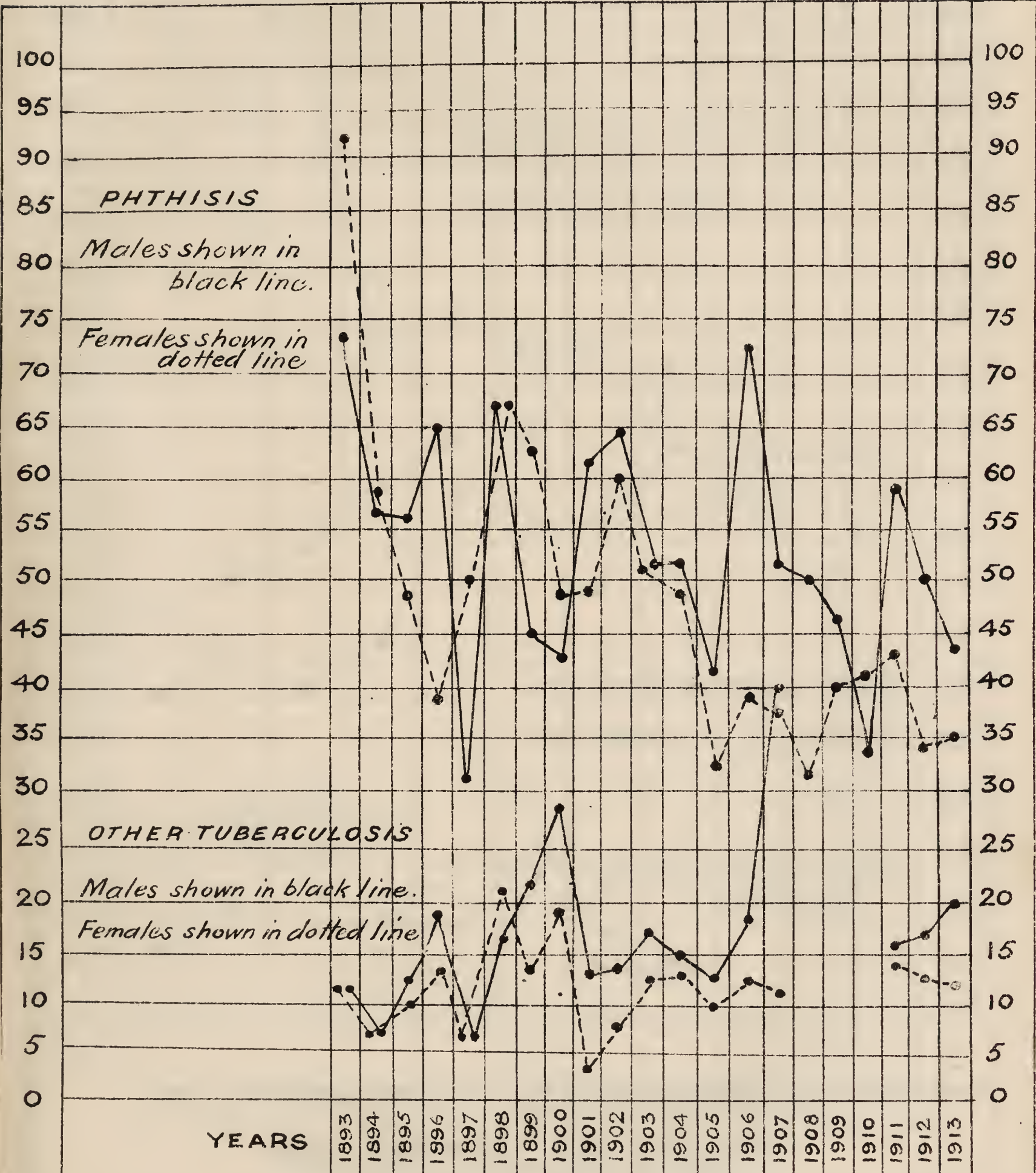


CHART 2.
TUBERCULOSIS 1893 TO 1913
YEARLY DEATHS per 100,000 of POPULATION
ALL AGES: MALES AND FEMALES.



PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.																					
Males	73	57	56	65	31	68	45	42	61	65	51	52	41	72	51	50	46	33	59	50	43
Females	92	59	48	38	50	68	63	48	49	60	51	49	32	39	37	31	40	41	43	34	35

OTHER TUBERCULOSIS																					
Males	11	8	13	19	6	17	22	28	13	14	17	15	12	19	40				16	17	20
Females	11	8	10	14	6	21	14	19	3	7	12	14	10	13	12				14	13	12

Deaths per 100,000 of Population.

LIST OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS - 1925 TO 1935 YEARLY DEATHS PER 1000 OF POPULATION ALL AGES: MALES AND FEMALES

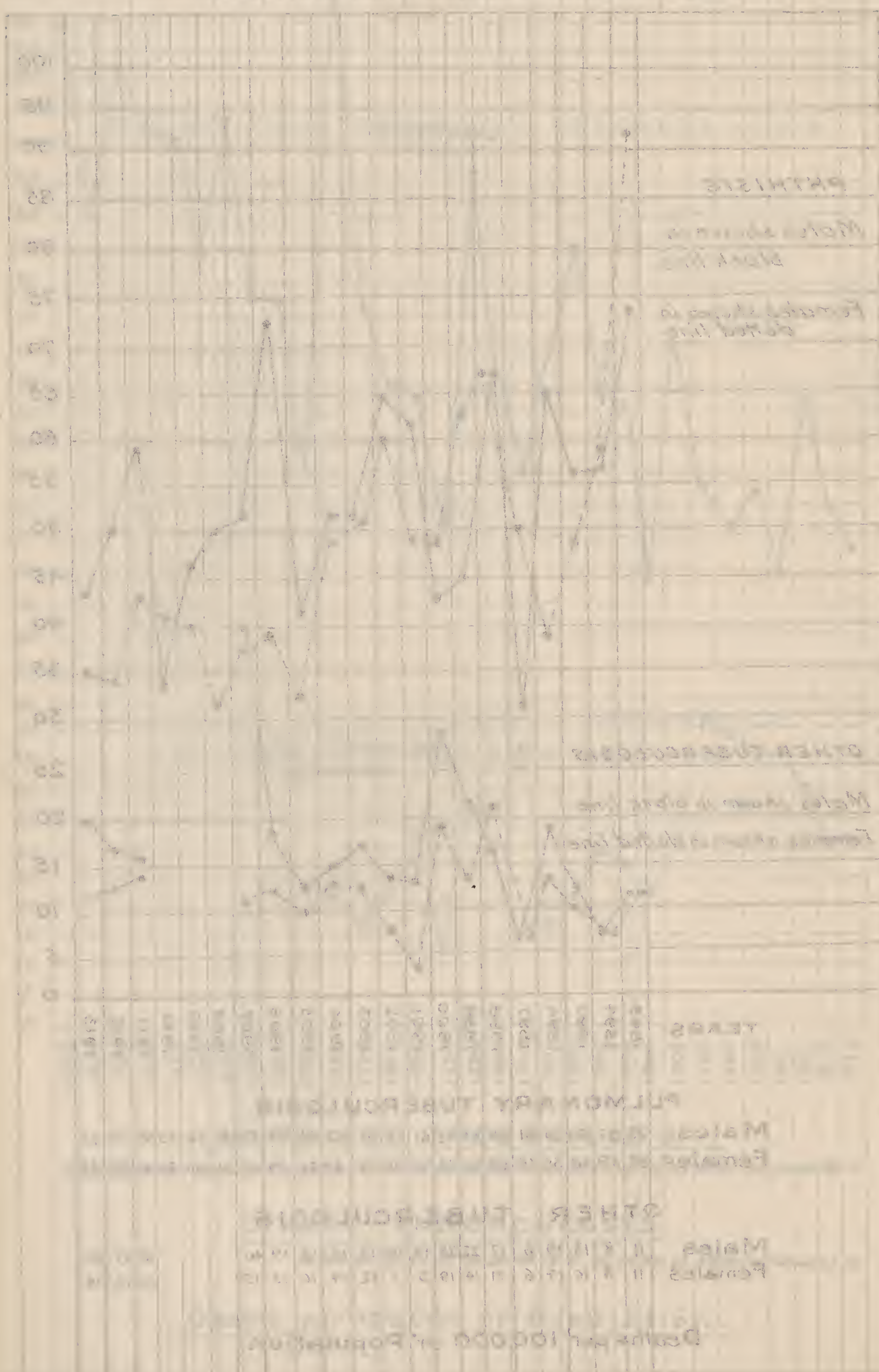
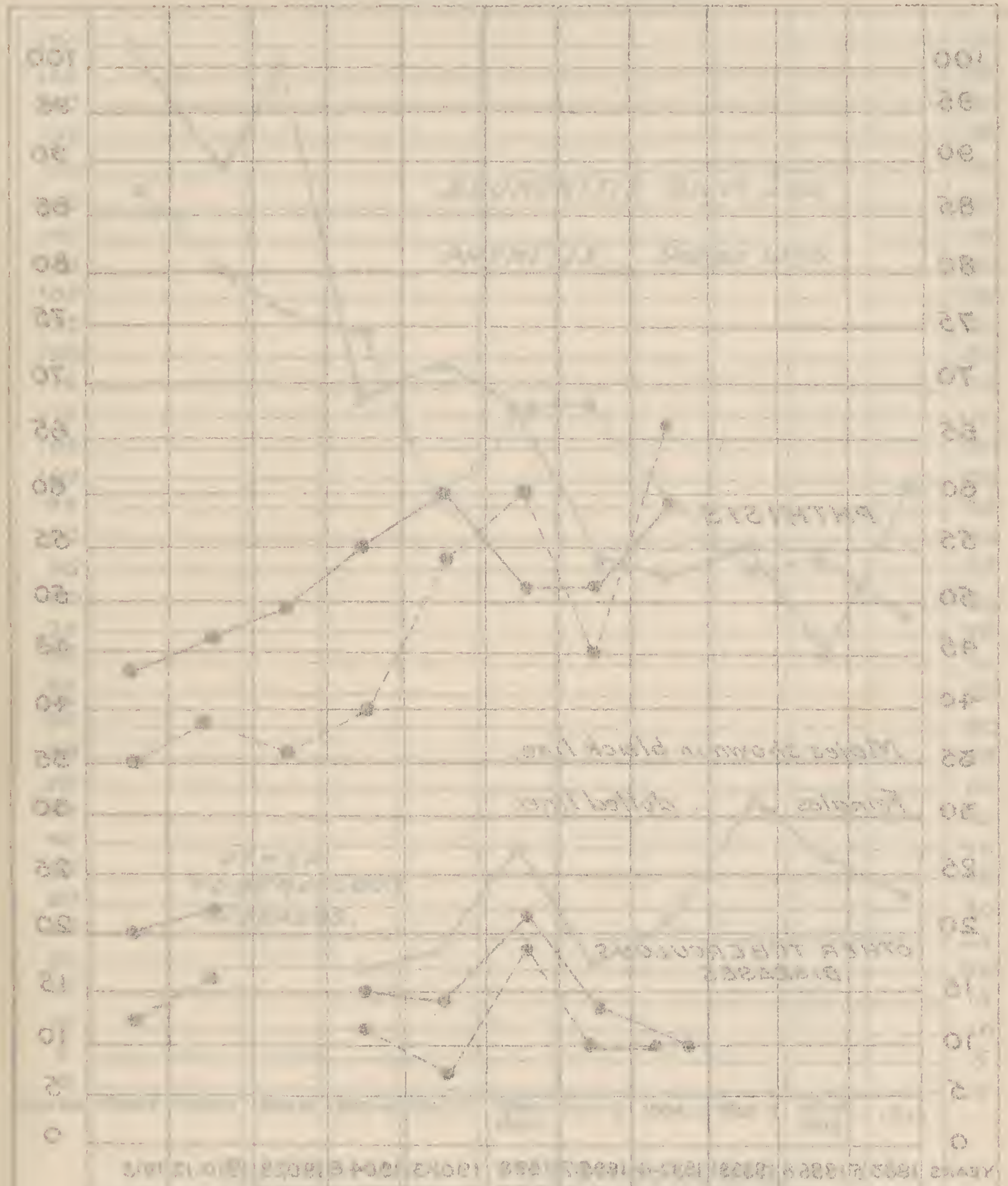


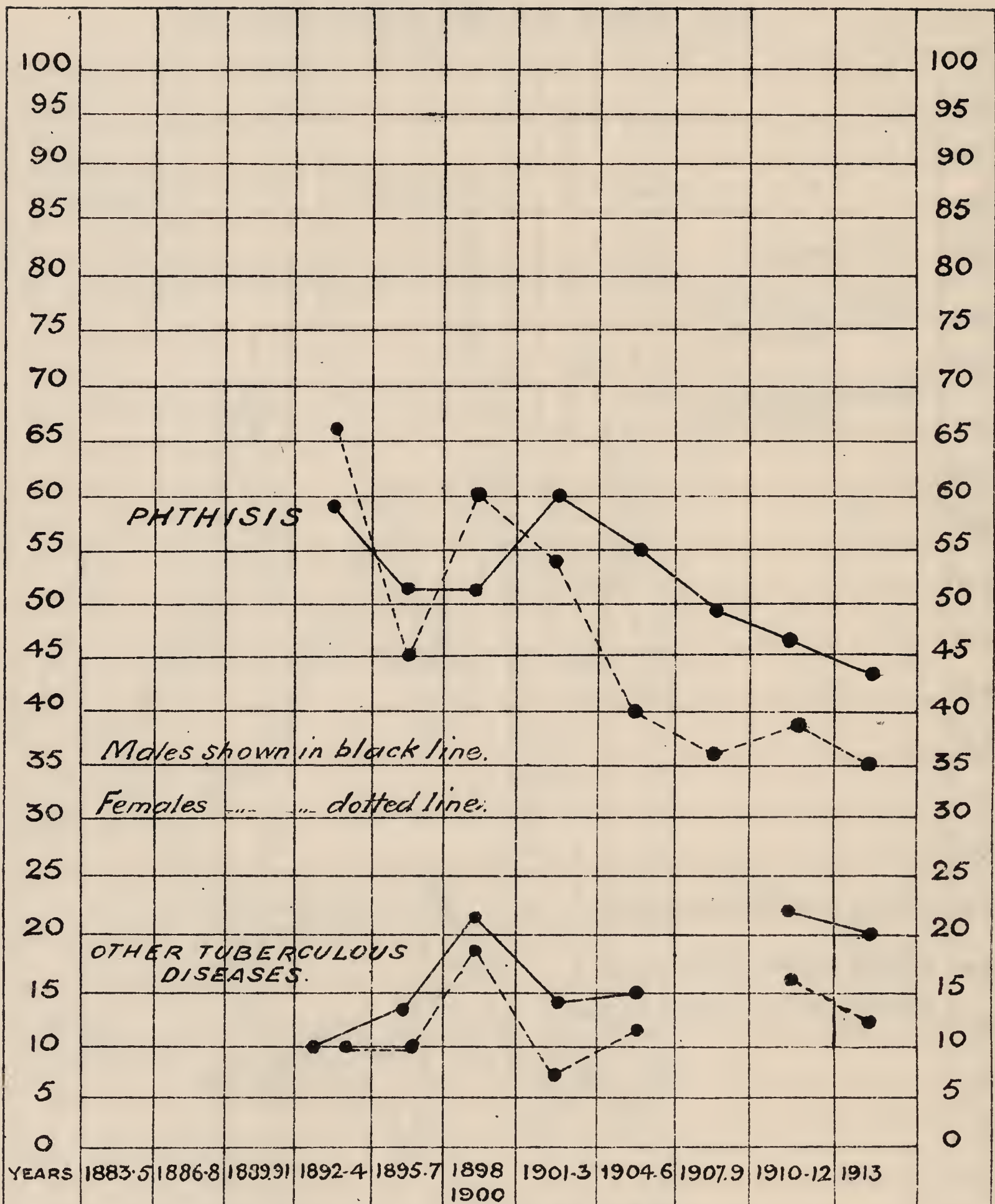
CHART 3
TUBERCULOSIS RATES (All ages)
PER 100,000 POPULATION
MALES & FEMALES



TUBERCULOSIS		OTHER DISEASES	
Males	Females	Males	Females
27	60	10	10
21	42	12	10
21	60	12	10
22	40	12	10
22	38	12	10
42	38	12	10
45	32	12	10

NOTE: As the rates have risen for the last few years, the Tuberculosis rates are not comparable with the rates for the previous years.

CHART 3.
 TRIENNIAL PHTHISIS RATES (all ages)
 per 100,000 population.
 MALES & FEMALES.



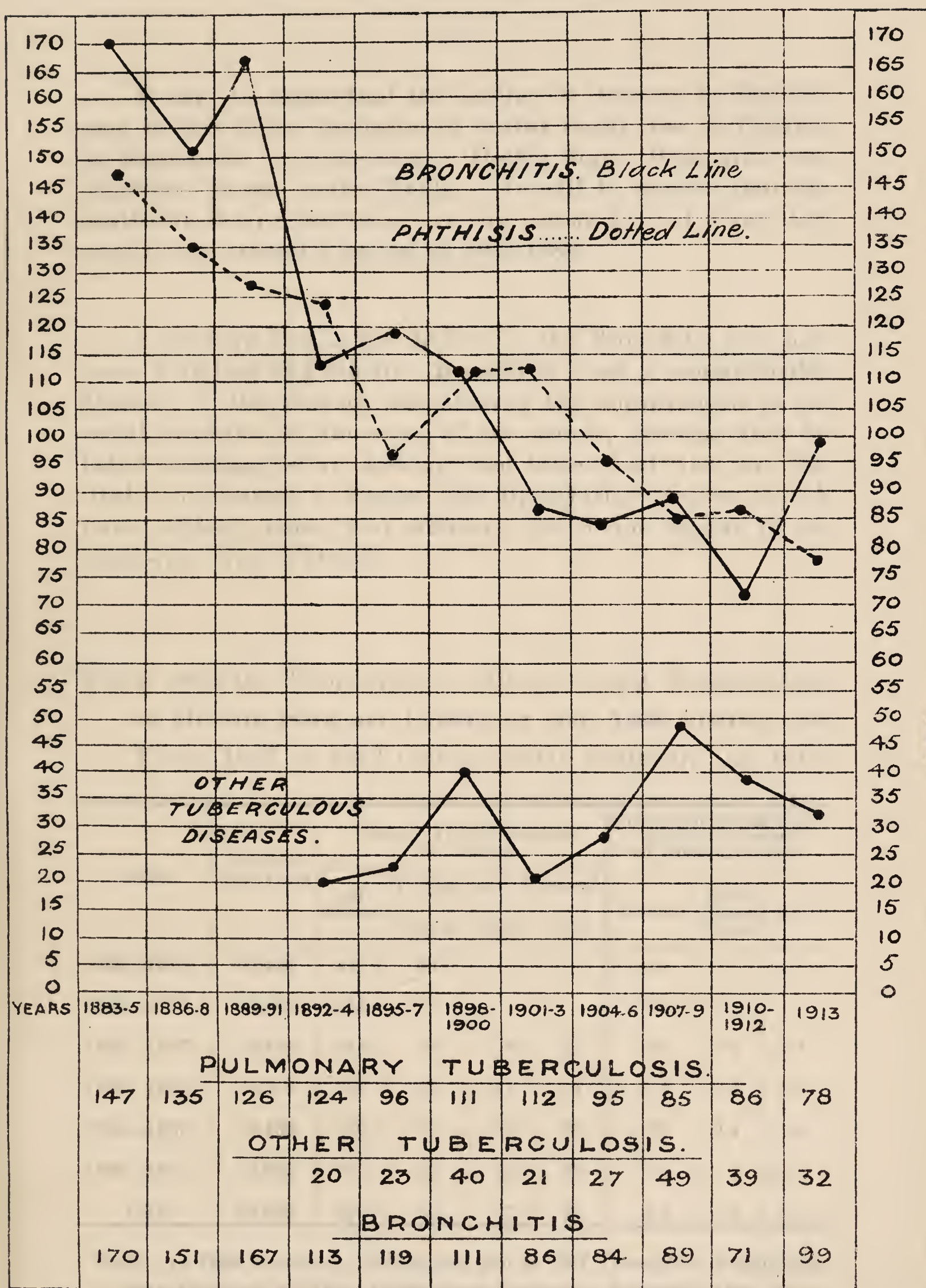
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.									
Males		57	51	51	60	55	49	47	43
Females		66	45	60	53	40	36	39	35

OTHER TUBERCULOSIS.									
Males		10	13	22	14	15	-	23	20
Females		10	10	18	7	12	-	16	12

NOTE: As for several years the rates for the Sexes from Other Tuberculous Diseases were not kept separate, it is impossible to give complete figures.

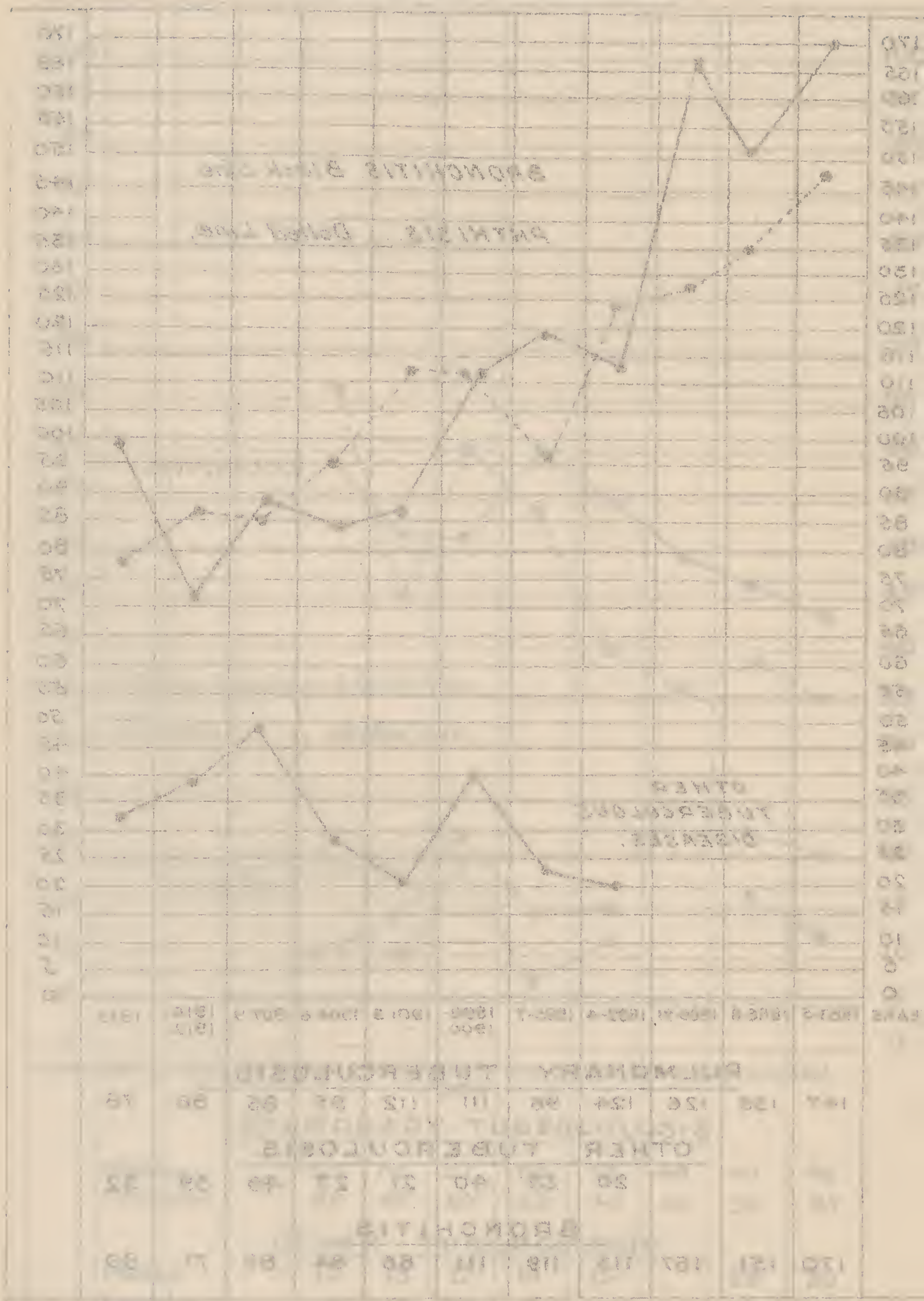
CHART 4.

TRIENNIAL RATES
(DEATHS - ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES)
per 100,000 Population.



In 1906 Tubercular Meningitis, and in 1907 Tubercular Peritonitis were included in OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES. Formerly they had been entered under the headings of Meningitis and Peritonitis simply. The apparent increase is probably due to this cause.

TRIENNIAL RATES
 (DEATHS - ALL AGES, BOTH SEXES)
 per 100,000 population



In 1900 Tuberculosis, Bronchitis and Other Diseases were the leading causes of death. By 1933, Tuberculosis had become the leading cause of death, followed by Bronchitis and Other Diseases.

It may be urged that the decline or increase in Phthisis may be due to the inclusion of deaths really due to Phthisis in Bronchitis, or *vice-versa*. Deaths from Bronchitis are, therefore, shown in this Table. It will be noticed that the deaths at the present time are just about half of what they were in the triennial period of 1883-1885.

A striking fact is the decline in the Bronchitis rate *pari passu* with that of Phthisis. Bronchitis is not a communicable disease. Is this fact an indication of the improvement in the social condition of the mass of the people, showing that by better housing, better clothing, and better food, they are less likely to contract a disease like Bronchitis?—factors which have, without doubt, had influence also in the decline in the death-rate from Phthisis.

TABLE SHOWING PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS TO DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AT ALL AGES DURING THE YEARS 1883 TO 1912 (QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS), AND 1913.

YEARS.	AVERAGE POPULATION	AVERAGE YEARLY NUMBER OF DEATHS.				NUMBER OF TUBERCULOUS DEATHS IN EVERY 100 FROM ALL CAUSES.		
		All Causes	TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.			Phthisis.	Other Tuberculosis	Total.
			Phthisis.	Other	Total.			
1883—1887...	27,453	449	40	...	...	8·9	...	...
1888—1892...	32,945	531	39	..	...	7·3	...	...
1893—1897...	39,400	624	44	8	52	7·0	1·2	8·2
1898—1902...	51,276	789	58	16	74	7·3	2·0	9·3
1903—1907...	60,100	830	57	20	77	6·8	2·4	9·2
1908—1912...	75,800	923	65	32	97	7·0	3·4	10·4
1913	83,000	990	65	27	92	6·5	2·7	9·2

NOTE.—In 1906 Tubercular Meningitis, and in 1907 Tubercular Peritonitis, were included in Other Tuberculous Diseases. Formerly they were entered under the headings of Meningitis and Peritonitis simply.

TABLE SHOWING

(1) Total Deaths from ALL CAUSES in triennial periods since 1893, at various AGE PERIODS.

(2) Total Deaths from PHTHISIS do. do.

(3) The PERCENTAGE of PHTHISIS DEATHS in those periods in relation to deaths from ALL Causes.

(4) Total Deaths from OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES in the same periods.

(5) The PERCENTAGE of OTHER TUBERCULOUS DEATHS in those periods in relation to deaths from ALL Causes.

Age Periods	0 to 5						5 to 15						15 to 25						25 to 65						65 and over.					
	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from Phtthisis.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of other Tuberculous Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from Phtthisis.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of other Tuberculous Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Total Deaths from Phtthisis.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of other Tuberculous Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Total Deaths from Phtthisis.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of other Tuberculous Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Total Deaths from Phtthisis.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of other Tuberculous Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Total Deaths from Phtthisis.	Percentage of Phtthisis Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from other Tuberculous Diseases.	Percentage of other Tuberculous Deaths in relation to Deaths from all Causes.
Columns ..	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1893—95	652	4	0.61	10	1.53	64	6	9.37	1	1.56	102	28	27.45	4	3.92	576	102	17.71	8	1.38	377	3	0.79	..	..	377	3	0.79	..	..
1896—98	855	6	0.70	32	3.75	82	2	2.44	2	2.44	91	20	21.98	1	1.09	697	115	16.49	3	0.43	398	..	..	..	..	398	..	..	..	..
1899—01	940	..	..	38	4.04	78	8	10.25	5	6.41	119	22	18.48	5	4.20	763	121	15.85	4	0.52	551	8	1.45	..	..	551	8	1.45	..	..
1902—04	905	2	0.22	20	2.21	102	8	7.84	7	6.86	104	29	27.88	5	4.81	834	139	16.66	13	1.56	559	7	1.25	1	0.17	559	7	1.25	1	0.17
1905—07	812	14	1.72	35	4.31	89	6	6.75	12	13.49	98	29	29.59	6	6.12	935	119	12.72	14	1.50	621	3	0.48	..	..	621	3	0.48	..	..
1908—10	750	1	0.13	68	9.06	108	4	3.70	6	5.55	93	23	24.73	15	16.13	928	140	15.08	14	1.51	800	9	1.12	1	0.12	800	9	1.12	1	0.12
1911—13	701	2	0.28	59	8.42	104	4	3.84	8	7.69	114	37	32.45	2	1.75	1133	162	14.29	15	1.32	872	9	1.03	..	..	872	9	1.03	..	..

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

66 notifications of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis have been received since the 1st of February (when the notification of this disease became compulsory). Beyond primary visitation and recommending the patients to private charity, very little has been done up to the present in connection with those cases.

The following Table shows the number of Notifications received, and the various age-periods, etc.

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS (Form A.)

SEXES.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	Over 65.	TOTAL.	Dupli- cate Notifi- cations.
Males ...	1	8	4	6	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	26	...
Females	1	8	13	5	2	4	5	1	1	...	...	40	...

No Notifications were received on Forms B or C.

Primary Notifications (Form A) by Medical Practitioners	=	36
„ „ (Form A) by Poor Law Doctors	=	1
„ „ „ by Hospitals and Sanatoria	=	29

TREATMENT OF PHTHISIS IN MILL LANE
HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

At the end of 1912 there were 8 cases in the Phthisis block, the last of whom was discharged on March 28th, 1913, prior to alterations to the Ward being carried out. The results of the treatment of these cases are:—

Fit for work	...	...	...	2
Improved	...	...	...	4 (1 since died)
Without improvement	...	...	...	1
Deaths in Sanatorium	...	...	...	1
				—
				8
				==

From June 30th (when the Phthisis block at Mill Lane was re-opened after alterations) to the end of the year, 35 cases have been treated, particulars of which are as under:—

Insured Persons	...	...	...	...	...	18
Dependants of insured persons	...	...	...	...	*13	
Corporation Employés	...	...	...	...	2	
Non-insured persons and private patients	...	...	...	...	2	
					—	
					35	
					==	

* Includes one patient admitted twice.

The following Table shows the *Results of the Treatment* of these cases:—

Fit for work...	...	...	...	15
Improved	...	...	...	16
Without Improvement	...	...	...	2
Worse	...	...	...	—
Re-admission	...	...	...	1
Deaths in Sanatorium	...	...	...	1
				—
				35
				—

DISPENSARY.

48 insured persons have been treated at the Dispensary, 274 visits being paid to and by the Tuberculosis Officer in connection with these.

In addition, 50 non-insured persons were treated, several visits being paid in these cases also.

A copy of the scheme proposed by this Authority under the Insurance Act for the treatment and control of Tuberculosis is printed in the Appendix to this Report.

Mill Lane Hospital.

The accommodation provided at Mill Lane Hospital has been equal to all demands made upon it during the year; in fact, the Wards set apart for Diphtheria and Typhoid, especially the latter, have on occasions been empty for several weeks at a time.

The following is the accommodation available:—

SCARLET FEVER	...	60	beds	in two separate blocks, one of which for a considerable portion of the year was unoccupied.
DIPHThERIA	...	7	..	
TYPHOID	...	7	..	
PHTHISIS	...	18	..	
				—
TOTAL	...	92	..	—

The following Table shows the number of cases of infectious disease treated in MILL LANE HOSPITAL in 1913 :—

Disease.	Remaining at end of 1912.	Admitted during 1913.	Discharged during 1913.	Died during 1913.	Remaining at end of 1913.	Average Residence in Days.
SMALL-POX (Leasowe Rd. Hosp.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCARLET FEVER	30	214	222	5	17	46·6
Cases admitted to Hospital as, but subsequently found not to be, Scarlet Fever or doubtful ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	6·5
DIPHTHERIA	3	21	19	4	1	23·7
Cases admitted to Hospital as, but subsequently found not to be, Diphtheria or doubtful ... ..	...	7	7	...	...	16·0
ENTERIC FEVER ... ..	...	10	8	2	...	44·8
Cases admitted to Hospital as, but subsequently found not to be, Enteric Fever or doubtful ... ..	...	4	3	1	...	18·0
PHTHISIS	4	35	24	1	14	61·6
OTHER ADMISSIONS (mainly Diarrhoea)	...	15	12	3	...	13·6
TOTAL	37	308	297	16	32	...

For the purpose of comparison the following table shows the number of admissions of patients notified as suffering from the various diseases during the years 1904 to 1913 :—

Disease.	Cases admitted during the year									
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Small-Pox	5	...	...	...	1	...	7	10	1	...
Scarlet Fever.....	170	227	178	188	174	507	229	189	205	216
Diphtheria	33	45	30	61	49	31	25	46	39	28
Membranous Croup	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	24	48	48	24	25	13	12	13	7	14
Erysipelas	3	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	32	35
Other Diseases	3	3	3	2	4	7	5	6	4	15
Totals...	239	328	263	279	253	558	278	279	288	308

Small-Pox Hospital.

The accommodation provided at the Small-Pox Hospital is 20 beds.

SYPHILIS AND GONORRHOEA.

No authoritative information can be given as to the extent of the prevalence of Syphilis or Gonorrhœa, and no facilities are at present provided locally for the modern methods of diagnosis and treatment.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Negotiations are at present in progress with one of the local Hospitals for the treatment of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum. No institutional treatment exists in the Borough for this disease, but severe cases on several occasions have been admitted to St. Paul's Hospital, Liverpool. The mild cases are visited every day by the Health Visitor, with the object of seeing that the treatment prescribed by the medical man is carried out.

Midwives Act.

Under the Midwives Act a Local Supervising Authority is either a County Council or the Council of a County Borough. Wallasey now being a County Borough, the Health Committee of the Council is the Local Supervising Authority within the meaning of the Act, and the task of administration is performed by the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year all the Midwives have been regularly visited.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE UNDER THE MIDWIVES ACT.

Routine Visits paid to Midwives' houses, Inspection of Bags, Case books, etc.	189
Enquiries <i>re</i> Still-born Children	50
Other Enquiries	46
Total Visits paid under the Midwives Act... ..	<u>285</u>

Under the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board (E. 18) the following notifications have been received:—

Records of sending for Medical Help (<i>see Table below</i>)	97
Notifications of Still-births	27
„ „ Laying out dead	3
Deaths of Children before Attendance of a Medical Practitioner	1
Cases of Puerperal Fever attended by Midwives ...	2
Cases of other Infectious Diseases notified by Midwives	1
Cases of Ophthalmia notified by Midwives	4

The following is a list of the causes for which Medical Help was sought in the 97 cases mentioned above:—

Feebleness of Infant	8
Protracted Labour	19
Retained Placenta	3
Instrumental Aid	13
Prematurity	6
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	1
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	1
Laceration of Perineum	6
Placenta prævia	2
Inflamed Eyelids	4
Abnormal Presentation	18
Various	12
Rise of Temperature	4

97

Under Section 8, I have to keep the Central Midwives' Board acquainted with the death, change of name or address of any Midwife.

The undermentioned changes have been notified:—

Change of Name	1
Change of Address	9
Death of Midwives	—
Notice of intention to cease practise ...	—
Removed from District	2

There are 50 Midwives on the Roll, one of whom cannot write. Their registers are on the whole kept well.

The total number of cases attended by Midwives was 891.

It was not found necessary during the year to report any Midwife to the Local Supervising Authority for a serious breach of the rules. In 7 instances, however, I interviewed and warned Midwives for slight irregularities which did not appear to me to be gross enough to warrant reporting them to the Supervising Authority.

The offences were:—

Non-notification of Ophthalmia	...	...	3
„	Rise of Temperature	...	1
Failure to keep Register entered up	...	...	1
„	See Book and Utensils	...	1
„	Attend for the necessary 10 days		1

The early visits to births under the Notification of Births Act have been very useful in supervising the work of the Midwives. Several mild cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum have been brought to light which would otherwise have escaped notice, the Midwives not thinking them of sufficient importance to notify.

Vaccination Returns for Wallasey for the last three years, from the 1st July to the 30th June in each year.

(Supplied by the Vaccination Officer.)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Successfully Vaccinated	1,320	1,344	1,426
Died before Vaccination	111	124	108
Insusceptible	10	11	2
Conscientious Objections	110	143	156
Postponed by Medical Certificate	52	39	50
Removed, Traced, and Vaccination Officers notified...	22	8	10
Not found, or removed to places unknown	56	39	47
Not Vaccinated, or otherwise accounted for...	22	23	61
Total Number of Births Registered	1,703	1,731	1,860

Meteorological Data for 1913, from observations made at the Corporation's Meteorological Station, Marine Park, New Brighton.

	Highest Temperature.		Lowest Temperature.		Average Daily Temperature.	Greatest Sunshine.		Least Sunshine.		Average Daily Sunshine.	Total Rainfall* for month.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		No. of Days with no Rainfall	Average Daily Rainfall.	No. of days with .01 ins. or more recorded.	Dates of Snowfall.	No. of Days Frost†
	Date	°	Date	°		Date	Hours	Date	Hours			Hours	Inches						Inches
JANUARY ...	7th	52·7	14th	29·0	40·7	21st	4	12 d'ys	No Sunshine	1·05	3·459	11th	·95		·111	8	11th	1
FEBRUARY..	7th	55·0	20th	30·0	42·1	19th	6	9	„	1·9	·532	9th	·22	18	·019	8	...	3
MARCH	31st	55·2	18th	30·0	43·7	24th	10	2	„	4·4	3·055	22nd	·7	7	·098	23	...	1
APRIL.....	5th	57·5	12th	33·7	46·6	5th	8¾	3	„	4·47	2·63	26th	·8	12	·088	16	...	...
MAY	30th	78·4	16th	37·8	52·2	26th	13½	4	„	5·25	2·293	3rd	·53	12	·074	18	...	...
JUNE	16th	76·5	8th	47·2	57·2	1st	15¼	1	„	6·8	2·251	5th	·5	15	·074	14	...	...
JULY	26th	77·8	7th	46·5	59·0	8th	14	4	„	5·8	2·212	6th	1·14	14	·071	16	...	...
AUGUST	29th	74·5	20th	48·7	60·3	25th	12¾	3	„	6·4	2·18	22nd	·77	24	·07	7	...	...
SEPTEMBER..	27th	73·0	17th	46·4	58·5	11th	11	3	„	4·4	2·364	26th	·53	15	·078	14	...	...
OCTOBER ...	1st	64·5	25th	35·0	52·6	17th	8¼	7	„	2·7	2·41	14th	·35	15	·078	16	...	...
NOVEMBER..	20th	57·9	23rd	36·9	47·3	7th	6½	8	„	2·04	3·19	12th	·48	5	·103	25	...	...
DECEMBER...	8th	55·8	31st	28·4	43·2	30th	5	19	„	·87	1·937	3rd	·48	16	·062	14	...	2

* Total Rainfall for year: 28·503 ins.

† It must be remembered that the recorded temperatures were not taken on the ground level.

Meteorological Data for 1913

(Supplied by Mr Plummer.)

From observations made at the BIDSTON OBSERVATORY :—

1913.		Mean Barometer. in.	TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.	
Month.	...		Mean. °	Difference from Average °	Amount. in.	Difference from Average in.
January	...	29·708	39·5	+0·3	2·707	+0·560
February	...	30·134	41·1	−0·1	0·576	−1·094
March	...	29·768	43·1	+0·9	2·569	+0·757
April	...	29·857	46·5	−0·9	2·583	+0·918
May	...	29·890	52·0	+0·2	2·403	+0·487
June	...	30·057	56·9	−0·5	2·102	−0·022
July	...	30·089	58·2	−2·6	1·627	−1·026
August	...	30·073	59·7	−0·8	1·828	−1·184
September	...	29·967	58·0	+1·8	2·329	−0·459
October	...	29·824	51·6	+2·0	2·559	−0·917
November	...	29·808	47·7	+4·5	2·691	+0·111
December	...	30·060	42·8	+2·9	1·914	−0·706
Yearly	...	29·936	Av. 49·8	+0·7	25·888	−2·595

Ashpit Abolition.

The efforts made in the past four years to deal with nuisances arising from defective and offensive ashpits have been continued during the year. A large number of notices have been issued requiring the abolition of insanitary pits and the substitution therefor of galvanised iron ashbins in accordance with Section 77 of the Wallasey Tramways and Improvement Act, 1906.

435 pits were dealt with in 1913, as compared with 108 abolished in 1912.

Part 2.—GENERAL SANITARY WORK.

Insanitary Property and Housing.

A large amount of work has been done during the year to improve the housing conditions prevailing in some parts of the district.

Section 30 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, runs as follows:—

“It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer of Health of every district to represent to the Local Authority of that district any dwelling-house which appears to him to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.”

Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, reads:—

(1) “It shall be the duty of every Local Authority within the meaning of Part II. of the principal Act to cause to be made from time to time inspection of their district, with a view to ascertaining whether any dwelling-house therein is in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation, and for that purpose, it shall be the duty of the Local Authority, and of every officer of the Local Authority, to comply with such regulations, and to keep such records as may be prescribed by the Board.”

(2) “If, on the representation of the Medical Officer of Health, any dwelling-house appears to them to be in such a state, it shall be their duty to make an order prohibiting the use of the dwelling-house for human habitation (in this Act referred to as a Closing Order) until in the judgment of the Local Authority the dwelling-house is rendered fit for that purpose.”

In compliance with the provisions of the above Acts, the following 12 houses were represented as unfit for habitation :—

Queen's Cottage, Queen's Road.
 3 and 4, Big Yard.
 1, 2 and 3, Howard's Cottages.
 55 and 57, Liscard Village.
 "Spring Cottage," Sea View Road.
 11 and 13, Wallasey Village.
 52, Victoria Road, Seacombe.

The following was considered to be unfit, but was dealt with without representation to the Committee :—

Cottage, top of Atherton Street.

The following Closing Orders were made (12 in number) :—

Queen's Cottage, Queen's Road.
 3 and 4, Big Yard.
 1, 2 and 3, Howard's Cottages.
 55 and 57, Liscard Village.
 "Spring Cottage," Sea View Road.
 11 and 13, Wallasey Village.
 52, Victoria Road, Seacombe.

All of the above were closed in accordance with the Orders.

The following houses were demolished (7 in number) :—

"Queen's Cottage," Queen's Road.
 "Spring Cottage," Sea View Road.
 5 houses in May Court (represented in 1912).

The following have been, or are in course of being, made fit :—

3 and 4, Big Yard.
 11 and 13, Wallasey Village.
 1, 3, 5 and 7, Wallasey Village (Closing Order made in 1912, but now determined).
 1, 2 and 3, Field Cottages (Closing Order made in 1912 in respect of 12 houses. 9 of these have been converted into workshops).

TABULAR INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO INSANITARY PROPERTY
DEALT WITH IN WALLASEY DURING 1913.

No. of houses inspected under Section 17 of the H.T.P. Act, 1909	88
No. of houses found unfit for habitation ...	12
No. of houses represented to Local Authority for Closing Orders	12
No. of Closing Orders made	12
No. of houses where defects were remedied without making of Closing Orders ...	1
No. of houses made fit after making of Closing Orders	4

Also 7 houses made fit, and which were represented in 1912.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF DEFECTS FOUND.

1. Lack of sufficient or through ventilation.
2. Inefficient water supply, *e.g.*, one standpipe for several houses.
3. Lack of proper w.c. accommodation.
4. Damp and dark rooms.
5. Lack of conveniences for decent living, *e.g.*, proper facilities for storing food, washing accommodation, etc.
6. General dilapidations.

The following additional work has been done under Sections 14 and 15 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909 :—

Statutory Notices served	49
„ „ „ complied with ...	37
„ „ „ in hand	8
„ „ „ not complied with...	4
Preliminary Notices served	34

There was no appeal during the year.

In the work in regard to insanitary property there has always been kept in view the fact that any work of demolition must not be done too rapidly, so that hardships may not be inflicted on tenants by their being unable to find suitable houses in the time at their disposal.

Housing.

The following Table shows the number of HOUSES ERECTED AND CERTIFIED DURING 1913 in the various Wards, and the approximate rentals thereof, as far as could be ascertained:—

TABLE A.

	New Brighton.	Upper Brighton.	North Liscard.	South Liscard.	North Egremont.	South Egremont.	North Seacombe.	South Seacombe.	Poulton.	Wallasey.
WEEKLY RENTALS										
5/- and under...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5/- to 7/6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	50	—
7/6 to 9/-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	89	—
Over 9/-	55	22	41	—	1	2	—	—	—	135
TOTALS	55	22	41	—	1	2	—	15	139	135

Total Houses Erected 410.

Assuming houses at rentals of not exceeding 9s. per week to be working class dwellings, the number of houses of this character, as will be seen from the foregoing Table, erected during the year represents more than one-third of the total.

The following Table shows the number of HOUSES IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT THE END OF 1913 in the various Wards, and the approximate rentals thereof, as far as could be ascertained:—

TABLE B.

	New Brighton.	Upper Brighton.	North Liscard.	South Liscard.	North Egremont.	South Egremont.	North Seacombe.	South Seacombe.	Poulton	Wallasey.
WEEKLY RENTALS										
5/- and under...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5/- to 7/6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7/6 to 9/-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—
Over 9/-	32	24	20	4	—	—	—	—	43	97
TOTALS	32	24	20	4	—	—	—	—	75	97

Total Number of Houses in Course of Erection ... 252.

Attention should be drawn to the fact that in a large number of instances repairs to houses under the Housing Acts are followed by an increase in the rents charged to the tenants. It appears to me that if additional accommodation is provided to the house at the time of repairs, *e.g.*, scullery or yard space, it would be reasonable to make a slight increase in the rent, but where repairs have simply been carried out which the landlord ought to have carried out on his own initiative, and no further accommodation is supplied, to charge additional rent is unfair. Anyone who owns property should saddle the responsibilities attached to it, and one of the responsibilities is the keeping of property in repair. If the owner allows the property to get into a state of disrepair he does so at his own risk, and the fact that he is subsequently compelled to put it into repair should not be an excuse for putting an addition to the rent. To illustrate my point, I may say that only this year certain houses, some of which were let at 3s. 6d. and others at 7s. 6d. per week, were dealt with under the Housing Acts, and Closing Orders obtained. The landlord put the houses in a thorough state of repair, and in addition each was provided with a separate yard and a scullery. The 3s. 6d. houses are now 5s. 6d., and the 7s. 6d. houses are 11s. 6d. per week. Some additional rent is in my view equitable for the provision of the scullery and the yard, but not for the repairs to the house. 2s. and 4s. per week appear to me to be an exorbitant charge for the added accommodation, and the landlord is getting an exceedingly good profit on the money he has expended.

It is only fair, however, to remark that very often repairs to houses are rendered necessary by the vicious habits of the tenants themselves, who wilfully damage and destroy the houses in which they live. The landlords have practically no redress for this.

The erection of new buildings in Wallasey is supervised by three Building Inspectors, who are under the control of the Borough Surveyor, who issues the usual certificate as to fitness for habitation on the report of such Inspectors.

Sewers and Drains.

Defective sewers in the following streets and passages have been re-constructed or repaired during the year:—

Longland Road, from Rake Lane to a point 150 yards south.

Rowson Street, from Field Road to a point 25 yards south.

Station Road, from Mill Lane to a point 150 yards north.

Poultton Bridge Road, main brick sewer repointed and repaired from Dock Road to a point 60 yards east.

Brighton Street, main brick sewer reinverted and repaired. The whole of this sewer, from Trafalgar Road to Victoria Road, Seacombe, has now been completely reinverted and repaired.

Trafalgar Road, main brick sewer reinverted and repaired from King Street to Poole Road.

Passage at the rear of Nos. 121 and 123, Victoria Road, Seacombe.

A considerable amount of storm water relief work, arising out of the rapid development of the Borough, has been carried out.

The sewers have been regularly flushed and manholes cleansed.

The drainage systems of the following houses have been entirely re-constructed under the supervision of the Health Department:—

NEW BRIGHTON.

“Prospect House,” Mount Road.
16 and 18, Windsor Street.

LISCARD.

13, Birch Grove.

WALLASEY.

- 13, Prospect Vale.
- 33, Granville Terrace.
- 84, Wallasey Village.
- 1, 3, 5 and 7, Wallasey Village.

SEACOMBE.

- 17, Shakespeare Road.
- 22, Cherrybank Road.
- 47, Cherrybank Road.
- 35, Palermo Street.
- 138, Wheatland Lane.
- 16, Hatherley Street.
- 50, Demesne Street.
- 4, Bell Road.

The following drainage systems were partially re-constructed during 1913 under the supervision of the Health Department:—

NEW BRIGHTON.

- 42, Dalmorton Road.
- 11, Egerton Street.
- 25, Belmont Road.
- 91, Victoria Road.
- 15, Sidney Avenue.
- Assembly Rooms.
- 22, Sandymount Drive.
- 49, Meadow Street.
- “Mount Lodge,” and “The Chalet,” Mount Road.

LISCARD.

7, Nelson Street.
15, Massey Park.

SEACOMBE.

6, Derby Cottages.
31, Ilford Avenue.
1, New Street.
50, Edgmond Street.

WALLASEY.

9, Clare Crescent.
3, Newland Drive.

Sub-Let Houses.

There are 54 sub-let houses on the Register. These houses have been regularly supervised throughout the year.

1,074 visits have been paid by the Inspectors.

It is exceedingly difficult to keep a proper Register of these houses, as the people inhabiting them are continually changing, and what would be an accurate Register one day would not be so seven days afterwards.

For contraventions of the Bye-laws 85 notices have been served, mostly for overcrowding and filthy conditions, all of which were complied with.

Factories.

For the most part the law relating to Factories is administered by the Home Office.

335 visits were, however, made to factories, 326 being in reference to sanitary accommodation, and 9 in reference to emissions of smoke from chimneys.

The Number of Factories on the Register is as follows:—

TRADE.	Number on Register.	Number of Visits.
Bakers	4	25
Confectioners	1	6
Boot Makers and Repairers	9	50
Laundries	16	61
Wheelwrights and Smiths	4	15
Joiners	7	22
Coffin Makers	2	16
Motor Engineers	4	13
Stonemasons	1	4
Printers	2	4
Artificial Manure Makers... ..	1	1
Fountain Pen Makers	1	8
Boat Builders	1	2
Firelighter Manufacturers	1	2
Timber Merchants	1	4
Flour Millers	3	10
Spring Makers	1	3
Provender Dealers	2	8
Brick Makers	3	12
Brewers	1	6
Engineers	4	15
Concrete Makers	2	5
Oil Storages	1	3
Creosoting Works	1	3
Ore Merchants	2	6
Treacle Works	1	3
Leather Belting Manufacturers	1	2
Destructor Works	1	2
Tramway Dépôt	1	2
Gas and Water Works	1	2
Electricity Works	1	2
Smokeless Fuel Works	1	2
Insulating Works	1	3
Cereal Mills	1	3
TOTALS ...	84	335

All the Workshops and Workplaces on the Register were regularly inspected, with the result as shown in the Summary which follows.

8 references were sent to H.M. Inspector of Factories in accordance with the various requirements of the Act.

Workshops.

The Number of Workshops on the Register is as follows :—

TRADE.	Number on Register.	Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Visits.
Bakers	41	85	298
Confectioners	63	123	501
Laundries	24	113	184
Tailors	14	45	86
Dressmakers	80	327	181
Milliners	17	68	34
Bootmakers and Repairers	50	98	306
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers...	12	31	59
Watchmakers and Repairers ...	3	9	16
Tinsmiths	1	3	4
Saddlers	2	5	11
Leadlight Manufacturers	1	8	6
Picture Framers	2	6	10
Printers... ..	4	8	15
Photographers	4	12	14
Firelight Manufacturers	2	6	8
Electrical Fitters and Repairers ...	1	1	5
TOTALS ...	321	948	1738

Workplaces.

The Number of Workplaces on the Register is as follows :—

TRADE.	Number on Register.	Number of Persons Employed.	Number of Visits.
Cycle Builders and Repairers ...	8	15	35
Wheelwrights and Smiths	11	27	46
Joiners	12	30	50
Varnish Manufacturers	1	4	3
Wringing Machine Repairers ...	1	2	9
Motor Engineers and Repairers ...	1	3	7
Stonemasons	2	4	10
Stevedores	4	140	10
Coopers	1	1	4
Brine Manufacturers... ..	1	1	2
TOTALS ...	42	407	176

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

1.—INSPECTION. INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries.)	335	21	...
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries.)	1738	117	...
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	176	9	...
Total	2249	147	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	No. of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness	30	29	...	...
Want of Ventilation	3	3	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	30	29	...	...
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :</i>				
Insufficient	16	16	...	...
Unsuitable or Defective	17	17	...	...
Not Separate for Sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal Occupation of Under-ground Bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	77	77	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...	...
Total... ..	173	171	...	...

3.—HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.											OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.				OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.								
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists Received from Employers.							Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110.)	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110.)								
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		Lists.	Outworkers.	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	(4)							(5)	Con-tractors.	Work-men.	(7)	(2)	(3)	(6)	(10)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)																				(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wearing Apparel...	...	5	—	24	2	—	14	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
(1) Making, &c...	...																						
(2) Cleaning & Washing	...																						
Lace, lace curtains & nets	...																						
Artificial Flowers	...																						
Nets, other than wire nets	...																						
Tents	...																						
Sacks	...																						
Furniture and Upholstery	...																						
Fur pulling	...																						
Feather sorting	...																						
Umbrellas, &c.	...																						
Carding, &c. of buttons, &c.	...																						
Paper bags and boxes	...																						
Basket making	...																						
Brush making	...																						
Racquet and tennis balls	...																						
Stuffed toys	...																						
File making	...																						
Electro-plate	...																						
Cables and chains	...																						
Anchors and grapnels	...																						
Cart gear	...																						
Locks, latches and keys	...																						
Pea picking	...																						
Totals	...	5	—	24	2	—	14	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS (S. 131).

	Number		Number
Bakers	41	Watchmakers and Repairers	3
Confectioners	63	Tinsmiths	1
Laundries	24	Saddlers	2
Tailors	14	Leadlight Manufacturers ...	1
Dressmakers	80	Picture Framers	2
Milliners	17	Printers	4
Bootmakers and Repairers	50	Photographers	4
Cabinet Makers and		Fire-lighter Manufacturers	2
Upholsterers	12	Electrical Fitters & Repairers	1
Total number of Workshops on Register	...	321.	

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...	7
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as	
remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the	
Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	6
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	6
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	14
In use at the end of the year	14

Bakehouses.

At the end of the year there were 109 Bakehouses in occupation, of which 14 were underground, many of which are only used occasionally.

These places have been regularly inspected, and were, on the whole, kept in a cleanly condition, although in several instances it has been necessary to serve notices or to write letters complaining of the conditions prevailing in certain of them.

A few of the existing Bakehouses have been in use a very long time, and are not up to modern requirements. When the tenancies of the present occupiers cease, objection will be taken to their continued use.

Inspection of Stable Yards.

1,971 visits have been made, as compared with 2,193 during last year.

In several instances manure pits have been emptied by the Council's men, failing compliance with notices issued under the Bye-Laws. In other cases accumulations or deposits of an offensive nature have been removed by the Council's men where owners or occupiers had failed to comply with the notices served under Section 49 of the Public Health Act, 1875. In each case the expenses were recovered in a summary manner.

Offensive Trades.

There are now no registered offensive trades carried on in the Borough.

Seats for Shop Assistants Act.

Under the above Act, the title of which reveals its object, the following work has been done:—

No. of Visits to Shops	339
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Wallasey Early Closing Order 1909.

The following work has been carried out under the above Order, which fixes the hours for closing certain trades each day:—

No. of Visits of Inspection	...	...	12,278
No. of Contraventions	...	...	278
No. of Prosecutions	...	...	—
No. of Warnings	...	...	278

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.

There are 25 Cowsheds on the Register.

The number of cows in the registered sheds at the end of December was 86.

The Cowsheds have been regularly inspected (662 visits) throughout the year, and the efforts made to secure systematic

grooming of the cows, the washing of the udders, and the cleansing of the milkers' hands before milking, have been continued.

The Dairies have been regularly inspected, and every means taken to see that they are kept thoroughly clean, and that the milk is stored in clean vessels, properly covered.

Food.

20 samples of milk have been taken during the year for bacteriological examination, 11 of which were from wholesale milk dealers and 9 from cowkeepers. On receipt of the report relating to a sample of mixed milk taken at one of the shippens, which sample was stated to be tubercular, 20 cows were examined by the Veterinary Surgeon, and samples were taken from 3 of the animals which were looked upon by him as suspicious. The cows were tested with tuberculin, 1 of which re-acted and was slaughtered; the other 2 were sent away by the owner himself.

A cow at another of the shippens was during the year reported as suspicious, and upon the Veterinary Inspector obtaining a reaction after testing with tuberculin, the animal was ordered to be slaughtered.

Meat Inspection.

The work under the Contagious Diseases Animals Acts and the Orders of the Board of Agriculture is administered in this Borough by the Health Committee, and is done by the Meat Inspector acting under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. A summary of work done under these Acts and Orders will be found on page 76.

Three cases of Parasitic Mange in horses have occurred during the year.

Under the Tuberculosis Regulations of the Board of Agriculture a Veterinary Surgeon has been appointed, and as a result of his inspections two tuberculous cows have been found in shippens in the Borough and have been destroyed.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE DURING
1913 UNDER THE ABOVE ACTS AND ORDERS.

Number of Licences received from other Authorities	
with regard to the removal of swine	152
Number of swine referred to in such Licences . . .	1,129
Number of Licences received from other Authorities	
with regard to the removal of sheep and lambs	43
Number of lambs referred to in such Licences ...	2,321
Number of sheep referred to in such Licences ...	85
Number of visits in connection with such Licences	390
Number of Swine Movement Licences issued from	
this district	7
Number of swine referred to in such Licences ...	49
Number of cases of Parasitic Mange notified ...	3
Number of visits to same	88
Number of horses examined	45
Number of swine examined	2,223
Number of stables disinfected	30

Food and Meat Inspection.

Meat inspection is performed by one Inspector, who gives his whole time to this work and to the inspection of food stuffs in shops. The Sanitary Inspectors also examine hawkers' barrows and baskets whenever they meet them. On page 90 will be found a summary of the visits made to food premises.

There are 4 registered Slaughter-houses and 2 licensed Slaughter-houses, in addition to those at the Wallasey and Alfred Lairages.

The following Table shows, approximately, the number of animals slaughtered:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves.	Total.
Private Slaughter-houses	630	5,300	850	355	7,135

Half of the so-called "Birkenhead Lairages" are in Wallasey. The foreign cattle are supposed to be killed in Birkenhead, while the sheep and pigs and the Irish cattle are supposed to be slaughtered in Wallasey; but, owing to the embargo on the importation of Argentine cattle, none of these animals are now killed in Birkenhead, with the result that most of the Irish cattle are now killed there. The remainder are killed in Wallasey, together with practically all the sheep and pigs.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE WALLASEY AND ALFRED LAIRAGES DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Lairages.	<i>Foreign.</i>		<i>Coastwise.</i>				
	Oxen.	Sheep.	Oxen.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Goats.
*Wallasey ...	—	—	2,517	40	127,775	14,438	—
*Alfred ...	—	—	47	—	791	—	—
Totals ...	—	—	2,564	40	128,566	14,438	—

* These figures are supplied by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF TUBERCULOUS MEAT DESTROYED.

	Private Slaughter Houses.		Lairages.	
	CARCASES.	QUARTERS.	CARCASES.	QUARTERS.
BEEF... ..	13	—	64	6
MUTTON	—	—	—	—
PORK	8½	—	27	—
VEAL	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	21½	—	91	6

AMOUNT DESTROYED FOR OTHER CAUSES.

	Private Slaughter-houses.		Lairages.	
	CARCASES.	QUARTERS.	CARCASES.	QUARTERS.
BEEF... ..	5	10	155	11
MUTTON	17	2	18	3
PORK	7	—	25	6
LAMB	—	—	—	—
VEAL	28	3	72	—
TOTAL ...	57	15	270	20

In addition to above, 58 carcasses of immature veal and 30 carcasses of lamb.

Premises where Food is Prepared for Sale.

The shops where food is prepared for sale are regularly visited, and on the whole have, generally speaking, been found to be kept in a satisfactory condition. The Medical Officer of Health himself made a special personal visit to all these shops during the year. He found many conditions existing which he deemed unsatisfactory. These conditions were reported to the proprietors, and in some instances remedied, but not in all. Adequate legal powers for dealing with these cases do not exist, and it is highly desirable that more effective powers be given without delay. While the use of underground bakehouses is forbidden by law, as are also drain openings inside bakehouses, no such restrictions are attached to places where food is prepared, although what the exact difference between baking bread in a cellar and making sausages in a cellar is difficult to understand. So far as I know, premises where food is prepared can only be dealt with if the defects come under the definitions of a nuisance, or if they offend against the regulations as regards workshops and workplaces. It is exceedingly difficult to fit in under these two headings all the defects found. For example, sausages are made in rooms leading directly from a slaughter-house, with free inter-communication. This is objectionable from many points of view, but no power exists to compel the dissociation of the two. Again, dirty sacks are occasionally found stored in these places, and coal for the boilers is on the floor. These things render the place untidy and probably unclean, but it is doubtful whether they can be called a nuisance, although they ought not to be found in places where food is prepared.

I may say that none of the places in this district used for the preparation of food were specially built for the purpose. The work in nearly all of them is carried out in wooden erections which have been put up in backyards attached to shops, thereby infringing the Bye-laws, but as the erections have all been in occupation for a considerable time, nothing can be done to remove them. The roofs of these are sometimes bad. The serving of notices to remedy defects in structures which are unauthorised, and ought not to exist, is somewhat of an anomaly.

I think the regulations with regard to bakehouses might be well extended to all places where food is prepared for human consumption.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

REPORT *re* WORK CARRIED OUT IN WALLASEY IN 1913 BY THE
COUNTY FOOD INSPECTOR, FROM JANUARY 1ST TO MAY 31ST.

TABLE.

PARTICULARS OF SAMPLES PURCHASED IN THE BOROUGH OF
WALLASEY AND SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS UNDER THE SALE
OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Name of Sample.	No. of Samples obtained.	No. of Samples Certified as Adulterated, or not up to Standard.	Remarks.
Butter	7	...	...
Cheese	1	...	...
Cinnamon, Compound Powder of ...	...	...	...
Coffee	1	...	...
Coffee and Chicory ... ..	...	...	...
Cream ... ..	...	...	...
Dover's Powders ... ..	...	...	...
Gin ... ..	...	...	...
Ginger, Ground ... ..	...	...	...
Lard	4	...	...
Margarine	5	...	...
Milk	35	3	...
Nitre, Sweet Spirit of ... ..	...	...	...
Pepper	1	...	...
Rum	1	...	...
Sugar ... ..	...	...	...
Sulphur, Milk of ... ..	...	...	...
Whiskey	3	...	...
Totals	68	3	—

NOTES.

The samples of margarine were all served in properly-marked wrappers and, on analysis, were found to be up to the standard as regards water and butter fat.

12 of the milks were taken on a Sunday morning. These were all reported as pure.

Following are the particulars of the 3 samples of milk reported as adulterated, or not up to standard:—

1. Certified as adulterated with 17 per cent. of water.
The seller was prosecuted, and a fine of 10s., together with 14s. 6d. costs, was imposed.
2. Certified as being deficient in fat to the extent of 10 per cent. The seller was prosecuted, and ordered to pay 21s. costs.
3. Ditto.

Inspections under the Food and Drugs Acts were carried out in Wallasey by the County until May 31st.

From June 1st the work was performed by an Inspector specially appointed under these Acts and the Weights and Measures Acts.

Appended is a Table showing the number of samples submitted to the Public Analyst from that date until December 31st, with the results thereof.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST
FROM JUNE 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1913.

Article.	Formal Samples.		Informal Samples.		Total Number of Samples Analysed.	Total Number of Samples Certified as Adulterated.
	Number obtained.	Number Adulterated.	Number obtained.	Number Adulterated.		
Milk, Local...	67	8	—	—	—	—
„ Transit	48	2	—	—	115	10
Butter	22	1	7	—	29	1
Lard	6	—	1	—	7	—
Coffee	2	—	15	1	17	1
Cheese	3	—	9	—	12	—
Whiskey	3	—	—	—	3	—
Rum.....	2	—	—	—	2	—
Gr'nd Ginger	—	—	2	—	2	—
Pepper.....	—	—	2	—	2	—
Arrowroot ...	—	—	2	—	2	—
Oatmeal	—	—	2	—	2	—
TOTALS ...	153	11	40	1	193	12

PROSECUTIONS.

Proceedings were instituted in the following cases:—

Milk.

- (1) 7 per cent. added water. Case dismissed, defendant proving a warranty.
- (2) 2 per cent. added water, and 9·5 per cent. deficient in fat. Fined £3, and 16s. costs.
- (3) 6 per cent. deficient in fat. Fined 5s., and 16s. costs.
- (4) 5 per cent. deficient in fat. Fined 5s., and 16s. costs.
- (5) False warranty. Case dismissed.

Prosecutions were not instituted in the remaining six instances, for various reasons; either that the amount of adulteration was so exceedingly small that the chance of a conviction was very remote, or that there were special circumstances, such as the subsequent taking of a sample in transit, which showed there had been no fraud on the part of the dealer.

No action was taken in regard to the sample of butter certified as containing 0·1 per cent. boric acid, in view of the Departmental Committee's recommendation that boric acid in butter should not be used in a greater proportion than 0·5 per cent.

The sample of coffee certified as containing 3 per cent. of chicory was a test sample. Subsequent samples purchased in a similar way were found to be pure.

Of the milk obtained locally, 11·94 per cent. proved to be adulterated, whilst of the samples obtained in course of delivery to the district the adulteration was 4·16 per cent.

The adulteration of all samples submitted for analysis was 6·2 per cent.

REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE PUBLIC
HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912, FOR THE
YEAR 1913.

1.—MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	(b) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
MILK	—	—
CREAM	6	6

Nature of preservative, boric acid.

Action taken under the Regulations, nil.

2.—CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct:—

(i.) Correct statements made	...	...	6
(ii.) Statements incorrect	...	...	—
Total	...	...	<u>6</u>

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream:—

(i.) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	6
(ii.) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	—
Total	...	...	<u>6</u>

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1), and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed: None.

((d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken:—

1 sample failed to comply with Section 1 of the Schedule to the Regulations.

1 sample failed to comply with Section 6 of the Schedule to the Regulations.

The offences were reported to the Health Committee, and on their directions warnings were sent by the Medical Officer of Health to the vendors in each instance.

3.—THICKENING SUBSTANCES.

Any evidence of their addition to cream or preserved cream: None.

4.—OTHER OBSERVATIONS.

No samples were taken apart from the above.

Wallasey became a County Borough on April 1st, 1913, and the work of food inspection was carried out by the Cheshire County Council until May 31st.

Water Statistics for 1913.

Volume of Water supplied from January 1st, 1913, to 31st December, 1913, 902,390,900 gallons, made up as follows:—

From Wells at Liscard	517,590,000 Galls.
From Vyrnwy	384,800,900 „
Average supplied per day	2,472,301 „
Average consumption per day per head	30·33 „
Divided as follows:—	
Supplied by Meter... ..	5·70 Galls.
Supplied to Shipping	·16 „
Watering Streets and Road Making	·26 „
Flushing Sewers by Hose and Cart	·30 „
Domestic and other purposes, including	
Drinking Fountains	23·91 „

The quantity of Water used for flushing sewers and drains during the year was 9,030,000 gallons.

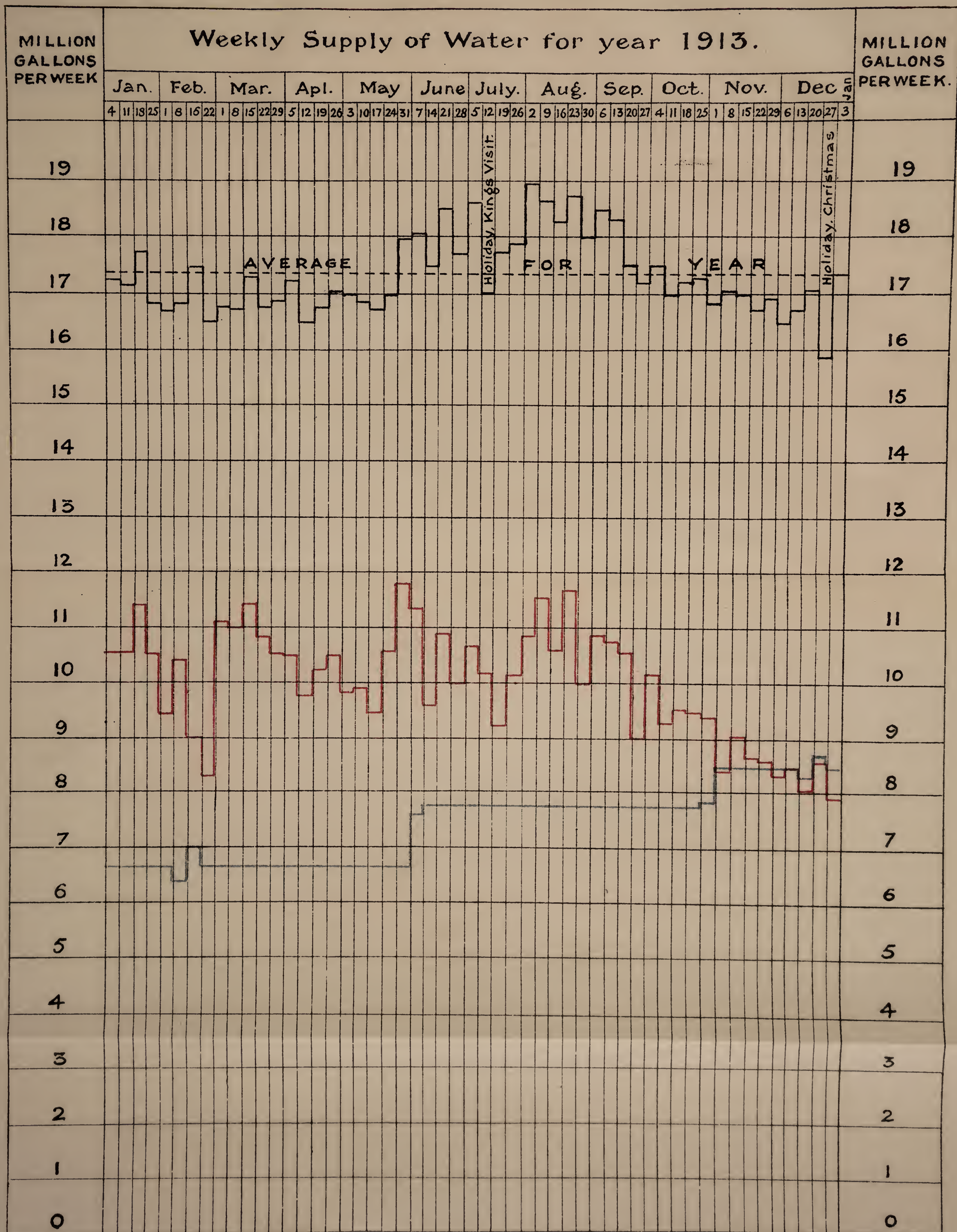
A Chart showing the weekly supply of Water is appended.

Summary of General Sanitary Work.

WORK OF THE LADY SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING 1913.

Number of Houses visited	...	...	...	...	...	500
Do. found dirty	...	...	...	...	...	131
Do. families visited	...	...	...	...	...	613
Do. do. re-visited	...	...	...	...	...	309
Do. Notices sent to Occupiers for dirty floors and bedding	...	...	...	...	...	117
Do. Notices sent to Occupiers for overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	20
Do. do. do. Owners for defective sash cords	...	...	...	...	...	—
Do. do. complied with	...	...	...	...	...	113
Do. References to Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	47
Do. do. other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	124
Do. Enquiry visits	...	...	...	...	...	338
Do. Visits to cases of minor infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1,259
Do. References to Elementary Education Authority	...	...	...	...	...	204
Do. Sub-let houses visited	...	...	...	...	...	108
Do. do. found dirty	...	...	...	...	...	57
Do. do. do. overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	14
Do. other infringements	...	...	...	...	...	41
Do. Routine visits to Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	189
Do. Enquiries <i>re</i> Still-births	...	...	...	...	...	50
Do. Visits under Midwives Act	...	...	...	...	...	46
Do. do. <i>re</i> registered births	...	...	...	...	...	1,691
Do. Re-visits do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	1,717
Do. Visits <i>re</i> infant deaths	...	...	...	...	...	138
Do. do. to Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	215
Do. do. Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	118
Do. Special visits <i>re</i> Diarrhœa cases	...	...	...	...	...	128
Do. Visits <i>re</i> Phthisis deaths	...	...	...	...	...	70
Do. do. <i>re</i> Phthisis notifications	...	...	...	...	...	1,149
Do. do. <i>re</i> Measles deaths	...	...	...	...	...	4
Do. do. <i>re</i> Diarrhœa and Enteritis deaths	...	...	...	...	...	20
Do. do. <i>re</i> Whooping-cough deaths	...	...	...	...	...	4

BLUE " " " " " VYRNWY.



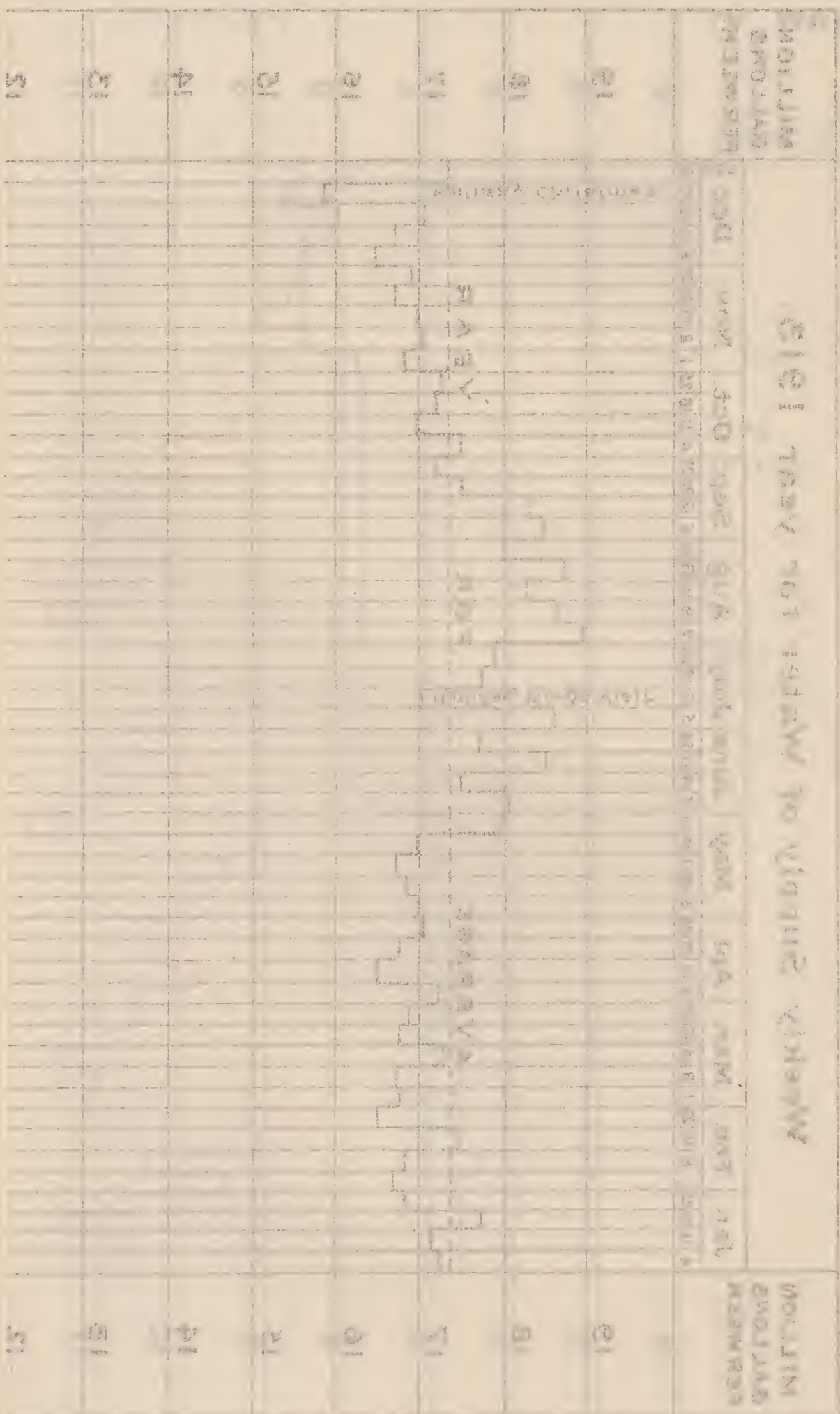
2800 METERS

RED TIME

1000 METERS

2000 METERS

3000 METERS



WORK OF THE INSPECTORS DURING 1913.

NUISANCES.

Number of houses found in a dirty condition	...	...	...	...	82
„ „ „ in an overcrowded condition	...	...	...	...	36
„ „ „ with defective, insufficient or choked drains	...	...	...	...	708
„ „ „ without supply of water for drinking, domestic or sanitary purposes	...	...	...	...	122
„ „ „ with defective or insufficient W.C. basins, flushing cisterns, putty joints, traps, waste-pipes, soil-pipes and/or channelings	...	...	...	...	1,201
„ „ „ with defective yard or passage surfaces	...	...	...	...	366
„ „ „ with defective floors	...	...	...	...	58
„ „ „ vacant or insecure against misuse by general public	...	...	...	...	15
„ „ „ with damp or defective walls	...	...	...	...	69
„ „ „ with defective roofs, gutters and downspouts	...	...	...	...	389
„ „ „ without proper and sufficient ashpits or ashbins	...	...	...	...	669
„ „ „ with dirty yard surfaces	...	...	...	...	98
„ „ „ with offensive accumulations requiring removal	...	...	...	...	256
Number of offensive ditches and ponds requiring cleansing	...	...	...	...	26
„ animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	71
„ matters referred to other Departments	...	...	...	...	653
„ informations laid in respect of nuisances	...	...	...	...	6
„ convictions obtained	...	...	...	...	6
„ Magistrates' Orders obtained	...	...	...	...	1
„ Nuisances abated and cases withdrawn on payment of costs	...	...	...	...	2
Amount of fines and costs	...	...	...	...	£1 13s. 6d.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

STEPS TAKEN TO PREVENT SMOKE NUISANCES

Number of observations made	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ Notices served in respect of black smoke	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Informations laid in default of compliance with Notice	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Informations laid in default of compliance with Order	...	...	...	...	...	—
Amount of Fines and Costs	...	...	...	...	...	—

BYE-LAWS WITH RESPECT TO NUISANCES.

Number of stable yards inspected	...	...	...	...	...	1,971
„ „ „ re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	125
„ Notices served to empty manure pits	...	...	...	...	...	199
„ Informations laid in default of compliance with notice	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ Stable yards without manure pits	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ notices served to provide manure pits	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ notices served to provide stables with sufficient paving and/or drainage	...	...	...	...	...	8

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Number of preliminary notices issued for the abatement of nuisances...	2,017
„ Statutory Notices issued	871

CANAL BOAT INSPECTION.

The number of Boats inspected in 1913 was 217.

Number of Boats on which infringements were found	19
Number of infringements	49

PARTICULARS AS TO INFRINGEMENTS.

Registration	—
Notification of Change of Master	—
Certificates	10
Marking	5
Overcrowding	—
Cleanliness	3
Ventilation	2
Painting	10
Provision of Water Cask—defective	1
Separation of the Sexes	—
Removal of Bilge Water	—
Notification of Infectious Disease	—
Admittance of Inspector	—
Defective Deck Seams... ..	6
Defective Bulkheads	1
„ Stoves	4
„ Cabin Bed Boards	3
„ Lockers	2
Dilapidated Cabins	2
Notices sent in respect of infringements	20
Cases of Infectious Disease dealt with, and measures of isolation adopted	—
Detention of Boats for cleansing and disinfection	—

Legal proceedings were not taken in any case.

The Council is not a Registration Authority.

SUB-LET HOUSES.

Number of houses on Register	54
„ day inspections	1,074
„ night inspections	—
„ infringements of Sub-let Bye-laws	85
„ preliminary intimations given to comply	85
„ failures to comply with notices	—
„ informations laid in respect of infringements	—
Amount of Fines and Costs	—

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number registered under Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ of day inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
„ night inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ infringements of Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ failures to cleanse walls, ceilings, etc....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ cases where rooms were overcrowded...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ informations in respect of infringements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ convictions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

CELLAR DWELLINGS.

*Cellars found occupied as dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Notices served to vacate same	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

Number of streets visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
„ houses visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	527
„ apartments visited...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,696
„ „ found clean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,656
„ „ found dirty and reported for Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40

COURT AND ALLEY INSPECTION.

Number of visits to streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	445
„ „ courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
„ „ alleys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
„ W.C.'s found clean...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,158
„ „ found dirty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number of Milkshops on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
„ shippens with Milkstores attached	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538
„ notices served for defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ notices served re utensils and covering of milk vessels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ notices served requiring the removal of manure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ notices served requiring liming or cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
„ notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

Number of Factories, Workshops, &c., on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	447
„ visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,249
„ re-visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
„ workshops, &c., found defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
„ workrooms with dirty walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
„ „ with dirty floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ „ with dirty lavatories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ not properly ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ found overcrowded...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ defective drains and water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
„ miscellaneous defects found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
„ notices issued on occupiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
„ „ „ on owners...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
„ references to the Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ from „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
„ of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323
„ re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
„ bakehouses found dirty (walls and ceilings)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
„ notices issued for limewashing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
„ bakehouses limewashed without notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ notices issued for defective drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ „ walls and floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ „ to repair defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ „ „ cleanse tables, utensils, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ to clean areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ references to Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

CONFECTIONERY BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
„ of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	507
„ re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
„ found dirty (walls and ceilings)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ notices issued for limewashing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ bakehouses limed without notice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
„ notices issued for defective drainage, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ to cleanse floors, utensils, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ References to Factory Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

OUTWORKERS.

Number of outworkers on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
„ visits made to houses of outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	118
„ re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ notices served for sanitary defects at houses of workers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ unwholesome premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ dirty walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
„ notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ outworkers employed in Wallasey for Liverpool Firms—							
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tailoresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dressmakers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
„ outworkers employed in Liverpool for Wallasey Firms—							
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tailoresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

WALLASEY EARLY CLOSING ORDER.

Number of visits of inspection (by day)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,083
„ „ „ (by night)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,195
„ instances in which provisions of the Act were found not to be complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
„ persons warned for contravening Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
„ informations laid	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Amount of fines and costs	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

SEATS FOR SHOP ASSISTANTS.

Number of shops affected	...	...	...	...	...	...	339
„ assistants employed	...	...	...	...	...	...	254
„ seats provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
„ visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	339
„ contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ notices (complied with)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1903.

Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
„ contraventions	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
„ persons warned	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
„ informations laid	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ convictions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Amount of fines and costs	...	...	...	...	...	...	5/-

SHOP HOURS ACTS, 1892-1912.

Number of shops in which young persons are employed...	...	...	320
„ visits of inspection to shops	...	...	702
„ persons warned	...	...	26
„ re-visits	...	...	26

MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of visits paid to the Wallasey and Alfred Lairages during the year	...	...	1,465
Amount of Meat taken from the Lairages and destroyed as unfit for human food	...	...	206,182lbs.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE PENS.

Number of visits paid during the year	4,704
---------------------------------------	-----	-----	-------

SHOP INSPECTION.

Amount of meat, etc., taken in small quantities and destroyed as unfit for human food	...	...	2,900 lbs
Number of visits to pork shops and premises where meats are prepared for sale	...	...	3,581
„ „ butchers' shops	...	...	5,102
„ „ fish and poultry shops	...	...	2,644
„ „ fried fish shops	...	...	1,275
„ inspections of hawkers' carts and baskets	...	...	1,549

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE INSPECTION.

Number of visits to Private Slaughter-houses	...	...	2,413
Amount of Meat, etc., seized and destroyed as unfit for human food, consisting of :	23,246 lbs.		

Beef	...	...	12,920 lbs.
Mutton	...	...	1,683 „
Veal	...	...	2,394 „
Offal	...	...	2,956 „
Pork	...	...	3,293 „
Lamb	...	...	— „

Total ... 23,246 „

INSPECTION OF ICE CREAM CARTS, &c.

Number of visits to premises where Ice Cream is manufactured or sold	7
--	---

UNFENCED EXCAVATIONS.

Number of quarries found in an unfenced condition	...	...	—
„ Notices served to provide proper fences	...	...	—

SPECIAL COMPLAINTS.

Number of special complaints received and dealt with	1,269
--	-----	-----	-------

HOUSES WITH INSUFFICIENT ASHPITS.

Number of houses found without sufficient ashpits or ashbins	...	596
„ offensive ashpits abolished	... ..	435

PRIVY CONVERSION.

Number of offensive privies converted into proper and sufficient water closets	
--	--------	--

DRAIN TESTING.

Number of houses at which drains or branches have been specially tested by means of smoke or water	58
--	--------	----

EXAMINATION OF UNDERGROUND DRAINS.

Number of applications made to Council under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to lay bare pipes and traps	—
---	--------	---

MARINE STORE INSPECTION.

Number of premises entered on Register	... ..	7
„ inspections	... ..	48
„ offensive conditions discovered at time of visit, and for which notices were served	... ..	—
„ informations laid	... ..	—
„ convictions obtained	... ..	—
„ Magistrates' Orders obtained	... ..	—
Amount of Costs	... ..	—

PETROLEUM INSPECTION.

Number of persons licensed to store Petrol, etc.	.. ...	30
„ inspections	... ..	69
„ contraventions discovered (non-renewal of licenses)	...	8

GAME LICENSES.

Number of tradesmen licensed to deal in Game	11
--	--------	----

INSPECTION OF TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Number of visits paid to encampments and caravans	156
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

DISINFECTION.

Number of Houses disinfected after fevers	...	...	...	...	350
Rooms	„	„	...	...	643
Houses	„	phthisis	...	...	116
„	„	other diseases	...	..	29
„	„	vermin, etc....	...	...	1
„	Books from Public, Private, or School Libraries disinfected				110

LIST OF ARTICLES DISINFECTED.

Number of Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
„ Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	639
„ Pillows and bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,197
„ Blankets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	910
„ Quilts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	626
„ Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	566
„ Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,279
„ Miscellaneous articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	758
Total								7,152

The following is a list of the articles destroyed by request of owners after infectious or other diseases :—

Number of Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
„ Pillows and bolsters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
„ Blankets	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	7
„ Quilts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ Sheets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Articles of wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ Miscellaneous articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total								101

FLUSHING.

The work of flushing the drains from house to house has been continuously carried out by four gangs of men throughout the year.

HOUSE TO HOUSE WORK.

Number of streets visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,306
,, houses visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,040
,, yard W.C.'s flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,319
,, yard gullies flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154,135
,, drains found choked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,389
,, drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,081

SPECIAL FLUSHING IN INFECTIOUS CASES.

Number of streets visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317
,, houses visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319
,, yard W.C.'s flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319
,, yard gullies flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,089
,, drains found choked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
,, drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46

FLUSHING OF SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, ETC.

Number of streets visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
,, schools, public buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
,, yard W.C.'s flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,626
,, yard gullies flushed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,758
,, drains found choked	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297
,, drains cleared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297

NUMBER OF PASSAGES SPECIALLY FLUSHED	616
--------------------------------------	-----	---	-----	-----	-----

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.†		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number. *	Rate.	of Non- residents register'd in the District.	of Resi- dents not regis- tered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number. *	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number. *	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	71,000	1,738	...	24.40	874	12.30	27	59	176	101.4	906	12.70
1909	73,000	1,838	...	25.10	857	11.7	26	54	148	80.0	885	12.00
1910	75,000	1,724	...	22.9	842	11.3	18	64	140	86.0	888	11.8
1911	79,000	1,735	1,752	22.1	922	11.6	32	110	190	109.0	1000	12.6
1912	81,000	1,770	1,791	22.1	848	10.4	33	129	137	76	944	11.6
1913	83,000	1,842	1,863	22.4	915	11.0	56	131	150	80	990	11.8

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to shew the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. The rates are calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population.
 * In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. In column 12 is entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.
 † “Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. Previous to 1911 only Institutional Deaths were transferred to us.
 Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 3,408. Total population at all ages, 78,504 (Census 1911). Number of inhabited houses, 16,920 (Census 1911). Average number of persons per house, 4.64 (1911 Census).

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease in Wallasey notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.										TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.										TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD.										Total Cases removed to Hospital.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															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At all ages										Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 & upwards																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				

Isolation Hospitals; Mill Lane Hospital * (Poulton); Leasowe Road Small-pox Hospital † (Wallasey); Mill Lane Sanatorium (Poulton); "North Meade House" (Seacombe),

not used in 1912 (now demolished.) *Total available beds, 90. †Total available beds, 20.

Number of diseases that can be treated concurrently, 4.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death in Wallasey during Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	SEXES.		Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.	DEATHS IN THE WARDS.									
	M.	F.	Total All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and up wards.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10											
All causes { Certified { Uncertified	498	492	990	150	44	33	28	34	135	244	310	84	103	91	92	111	72	96	92	123	107	103
Enteric Fever	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2	5	7	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1
Scarlet Fever	2	4	6	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1
Whooping-cough	9	2	11	4	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	3
Diphtheria and Croup.	3	2	5	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...
Influenza	7	5	12	...	1	...	...	1	...	7	3	...	2	3	1	...	1	1	1	...	3	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	36	29	65	...	...	1	2	9	29	20	4	2	3	6	5	10	7	4	5	8	11	6
Tuberculous Meningitis	9	5	14	5	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	5	1	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	8	5	13	2	2	4	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	1	3	1	2
Cancer, malignant Disease	31	59	90	...	...	...	1	1	7	37	44	3	12	9	7	10	10	11	6	6	10	9
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis	10	4	14	2	2	4	...	1	3	2	...	3	2	2	...	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
Organic Heart Disease.	56	51	107	...	...	...	...	4	21	36	46	6	13	11	11	13	7	13	7	7	10	15
Bronchitis	32	50	82	15	3	...	...	...	1	18	45	...	6	7	8	11	9	5	17	9	8	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	55	31	86	15	13	3	5	5	13	23	9	6	2	7	15	15	6	8	5	9	12	7
Other diseases of Res- piratory organs	2	6	8	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	2
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	23	15	38	30	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	2	...	1	2	13	7	9	1
Appendicitis and Typh- litis	4	4	8	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	1	4	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	11	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	4	1	3	1	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	1
Alcoholism	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	20	14	34	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	13	3	3	3	1	4	1	6	5	4	3	4
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	2	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation, in- cluding Premature Birth	27	24	51	49	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	5	9	6	2	5	6	6	6
Violent Deaths, exclud- ing Suicide	17	6	23	...	...	3	3	3	9	3	2	12	2	1	5	1	2	3	...	5	2	2
Suicide	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Defined Diseases	123	148	271	26	5	4	5	5	22	57	135	18	35	33	22	26	19	33	21	35	16	31
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...
Polio-myelitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
All causes	498	492	990	150	44	33	28	34	135	244	310	84	103	91	92	111	72	96	92	123	107	103
Sub-entries (included in above figures):—																						
Cerebro-Spinal Mening- itis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polio-myelitis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.

Infant Mortality during the year 1913.

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.											
CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Wk	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under One Year.
ALL CAUSES	{ Certified... { Uncertified	26	11	9	3	49	24	28	23	26	150
{ Small-pox	{ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chicken-pox	{ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles	{ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Scarlet Fever	{ ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4
{ Whooping Cough	{ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Diphtheria and Group	{ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tuberculous Meningitis	{ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis	{ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases	{ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	{ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Convulsions	...	3	1	1	1	6	3	2	1	...	12
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	2	4	4	16
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	4	6	15
{ Diarrhoea	{ ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	5	3	15
{ Enteritis	{ ...	...	...	1	...	1	5	4	1	4	15
Gastritis	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	...	1	2	7
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
{ Congenital Malformations	{ ...	2	1	...	1	4	2	1	...	1	8
{ Premature Birth	{ ...	13	5	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	18
{ Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	{ ...	5	2	2	1	10	2	10	...	1	23
{ Other causes...	{ ...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	5
		26	11	9	3	49	24	28	23	26	150

Births in the year—Legitimate, 1,795, Illegitimate, 68—1,863. Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 136, illegitimate infants, 14.

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

February 24th, 1914.

Scheme for the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Approved by the Local Government Board on the 2nd May, 1913.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

The Council of this Borough has agreed to join with the County and other County Boroughs in the County to provide a Curative Sanatorium.

The number of beds allocated to Wallasey is to be on the basis of population; that is to say, the number to be allocated will bear that proportion to the total number of beds provided, which the population of the Borough bears to that of the contributing Authorities.

The amount to be contributed by the Borough will also be worked out on the basis of population.

Until this Sanatorium is built the Corporation propose to make use of a block in the Infectious Hospital as a Sanatorium, which block, with slight alteration, is admirably fitted for the purpose. When the Sanatorium proper is provided, this provisional Sanatorium will be used as a Hospital, Sorting House, etc., for Consumption patients.

The block consists of two Wards, each capable of accommodating nine patients, and each having a room off the main Ward where patients critically ill can be placed. Suitable bath and lavatory accommodation are provided for each Ward.

On the west side of the Ward is an open space of nearly two acres. It is proposed to build along this side a balcony, and to make doors leading thereto from the Ward by enlarging two of the existing windows. This will entirely cut off the Phthisis block from the other Hospital blocks, and completely isolate the Phthisis patients from the others.

It is also proposed, when necessary, to provide a Shelter, with six beds, on this open space. This Shelter will be provided with electric communication with the main Ward, and be in such a position that the conveniences of the Ward will be readily available for the inhabitants of the Shelter.

It may be stated here that, apart from these two acres, there is ample room for the extension of the accommodation for ordinary infectious diseases, if such be necessary.

The Staff will consist of three Nurses, under the superintendence of the Matron. The Tuberculosis Officer will be responsible for the treatment and management of the patients.

The estimated cost of providing the verandah and necessary alteration is £160, and the Shelter (with furniture), £120.

DISPENSARY.

The Dispensary is to be built in the ground of Mill Lane Hospital, on that portion abutting on the private road running along its eastern boundary. This will be at least 50 yards distant from the nearest Ward. The patients will enter the Dispensary from the public road, and not from the Hospital grounds, to which there will be no access from the Dispensary.

This position is the most central in the district, and is about 400 yards distant from two tram routes and 100 yards from the third tram route, all of which traverse the

district from north to south. It is, moreover, a short distance from a railway station, which will be a convenience for patients arriving from portions of the County which it is proposed that Wallasey shall include within its area for Dispensary purposes, and which this railway serves. It has the additional advantage that it is in close proximity to the Bacteriological Laboratory, which has already been provided, and to the Phthisis Wards.

The estimated cost of the Dispensary is £330									
Equipment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
									<hr/>
									<u>£380</u>

STAFF.

Dispensary Nurse	...	...	...	...	about	£90
Clerk and Dispenser	...	...	...	...	about	£100

The Medical Staff to consist of a Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, at a salary commencing at £350, rising to £500.

The Medical Officer of Health is to be the Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, and to be responsible for the administration of the whole scheme, at an additional salary of £100.

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.

The Council will appoint a Nurse to make enquiries to improve home conditions, etc., and the Corporation are prepared to provide Shelters for home use, which will be loaned out in suitable cases at low charges.

The Wallasey Corporation have agreed, on terms yet to be arranged, to include as part of their area for administering the Sanatorium benefits under the Insurance Act, adjoining portions of the County of Cheshire.

In response to the Local Government Board's request for more details as to Staffing, the following information was supplied:—

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT BOARD WITH REGARD TO STAFFING.

The nursing of the patients suffering from Phthisis will be entrusted to two Nurses, under the superintendence of the Matron. They will be housed in the administrative block, but their work will be entirely confined to Phthisis, and they will have nothing to do with any of the other Wards. So far as the clinical portion of their duties is concerned, they will be under the direction of the Tuberculosis Officer.

The Tuberculosis Officer will have entire charge of the patients suffering from Consumption, both in the Phthisis block and in the Dispensary. He will also have to perform the bacteriological work, and be responsible for the keeping of all clinical records. He will be a member of the Staff of the Medical Officer of Health, and will be subordinate to him in all matters excepting as regards his actual clinical work, in which respect he will be absolutely independent.

The Medical Officer of Health is to be the Administrative Tuberculosis Officer, responsible for all administrative work in connection with the control of Tuberculosis in the Borough.

A Nurse will be appointed at a salary of £90 per annum, who will attend at the Dispensary with the patients and also at the homes of the people, for the purpose of seeing (1) that the instructions of the Doctor are carried out, (2) report all insanitary conditions, and (3) generally do what is in her power to improve the environment of the patients.

An additional Clerk will be appointed to keep the records, attend to correspondence, etc.

The scheme has since been modified with regard to the provision of shelters. It has been decided to erect in the place of shelters a block containing twenty beds.



List of Streets in which Deaths have taken place in 1913.

STREETS.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		TOTALS.	
	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.
	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.
Abbotsford Street	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Adelaide Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Agnes Grove	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ailsa Road	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Albemarle Road	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Albion Street	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Alfred Road	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2
Alverstone Road	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	2
Andrew Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Annesley Road	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Apsley Avenue	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ash Grove	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1
Ashburton Road	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
Ashville Road	1	7	..	..
Austin Street	1	..	..	1
Aylesbury Road	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Back King Street	1	..	..	1
Back Water Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Balfour Road	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Balmoral Road	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1
Barrington Road	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	7	2
Beaconsfield Road	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1
Beaufort Drive	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Belgrave Street	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bell Road	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	3
Belle Vue Road	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	3
Belmont Road	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Belvidere Road	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

[illegible]

List of Streets in which Deaths have taken place in 1913 (continued).

[illegible]

[illegible]

List of Streets in which Deaths have taken place in 1913 (continued):

[illegible]

List of Streets in which Deaths have taken place in 1913 (continued).

STREETS.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		TOTALS.	
	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.
Park Road	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Park Street	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Parkside	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Parry Street	1
Pear Tree Grove	1
Pelham Road	1
Pendennis Road	2
Pengwern Terrace	1
Penkett Road	1
Percy Road	2
Perrin Road	1
Peter Street	1
Pickering Road	4
Pleasant Street	1
Poole Road	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Portia Street	2
Poulton Road	5
Prescot Street	1
Primrose Grove	1
Princesway	1
Prospect Cottages (off Liscard Village)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prospect Vale	1
Queen's Road	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Queen Street	2
Queensway	4
Radnor Drive	2

[illegible]

List of Streets in which Deaths have taken place in 1913 (continued).

[illegible]

[illegible]

List of Streets in which Deaths have taken place in 1913 (continued).

STREETS.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		TOTALS.	
	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.
Waterloo Road	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waverley Street...	2
Wellesley Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wellington Rd. (Eg'mont)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wellington Road (N.B.)	2
Westbank Avenue	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wesley Avenue	3
Westminster Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Westmoreland Road	1
West Street	1
Westwood Grove	1
William Street	1
Windsor Street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Winford Street	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Withens Lane
Withington Road	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Wheatland Lane...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whitford Terrace	6
Woodhall Avenue	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wright Street	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wyndham Road	2
York Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Zig Zag Road	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	10	85	13	80	14	71	9	73	7	78	9	62	4	61	17	50	20	47	22	72	14	82	79	150	840	